



DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY
DEFENSE LOGISTICS SERVICES CENTER
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CHANGE NO. 2
DoD 4100.39-M

DOD-4100.39-M-VOL-6-CHG-2

Change 2 to AD-A283 880.

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DoD 4100.39-M
Volume 6

DLSC-VPH
1 April 1995

FEDERAL LOGISTICS INFORMATION SYSTEM (FLIS) PROCEDURES MANUAL

Volume 6. Change 2.

I. Volume 6, DoD 4100.39-M, 1 April 1994, change as follows: Remove pages listed below and insert revised pages. Additions and changes are indicated by ***bold-face italic*** type. Deletions are indicated in the Significant Changes paragraph below.

REMOVE OLD

Glossary	iii thru xxxiv
Appendix 6-2-A	3 and 4
Appendix 6-2-B	1 and 2
Chapter 3	6.3-1 thru 6.3-14
Chapter 4	6.4-1 thru 6.4-7
Chapter 5	6.5-1 thru 6.5-6
Chapter 7	6.7-1 thru 6.7-8

INSERT NEW

iii thru xxxviii
3 and 4
1 and 2
6.3-1 thru 6.3-14
6.4-1 thru 6.4-7
6.5-1 thru 6.5-6
6.7-1 thru 6.7-8

II. SIGNIFICANT CHANGES

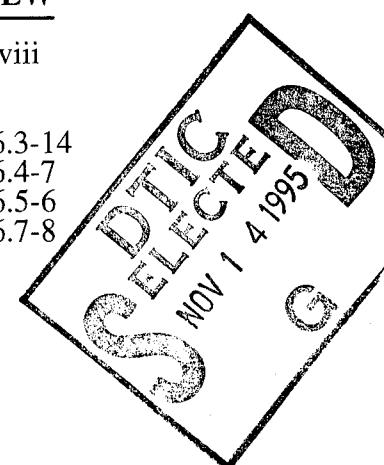
- A. The page changes are effective upon receipt.
- B. Significant changes for the entire manual this quarter and the applicable change number on each affected volume is listed on the change sheet for Volume 1.

Accesion For	
NTIS	CRA&I
DTIC	TAB
Unannounced	
Justification	
By _____	
Distribution / _____	
Availability Codes	
Dist	Avail and / or Special
A-1	

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III. This change sheet will be filed in front of Volume 3 for reference purposes after changes have been made.

BY ORDER OF THE DIRECTOR:



LAURENCE E. SIMPSON
Colonel, USMC
Commander
Defense Logistics Services Center

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GLOSSARY
PART I - ACRONYMS

		Volume(s)			Volume(s)
AAC	Acquisition Advice Code	6, 14, 15	APSN	Association Package Sequence Number	
ACN	Advance Change Notice, FLIS	1, 2	AQL	Acceptable Quality Level	2, 14
ADC	Air Dimension Code	15	AR	Army Regulation	2, 6, 13
ADP	Automatic Data Processing	1, 3, 4, 7	ARC	Accounting Requirements Code	15
ADPEC	Automatic Data Processing Equipment Identification Code	6, 15	ASCII	American National Standard Code for Information Interchange	2
ADPP	Automatic Data Processing Point	15	ASD	Assistant Secretary of Defense	
ADPS	Automatic Data Processing System	1	ASPR	Armed Services Procurement Regulation	7
AEDA	Ammunition, Explosive, and Other Dangerous Articles	10	AUTOVON	Automatic Voice Network	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 15
AFFC	Air Force Fund Code		CAC	Civil Agency Catalog	15
AFLC	Air Force Logistics Command	6, 13	CAGE	Commercial and Government Entity	1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 14, 15
AFM	Air Force Manual	6, 13	CAO	Contract Administration Office	1, 15
AIN	Approved Item Name	3, 4, 6	CB	Change Bulletin	15
AINRP	Approved Item Name Reclassification Program	6	CCAL	Certified Contractor Access List	15
AMC	Acquisition Method Code	6, 14	CDA	Catalog Data Activity	6
AMSC	Acquisition Method Suffix Code	6, 14	CIC	Card Identification Code,	4, 6, 14
ANSI	American National Standards Institute, Inc.	2, 3, 7		Item Management Coding Content Indicator Code	2

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		Volume(s)	Volume(s)	
	Continuation Indicator Code	DFSC	Defense Fuel Supply Center	2, 14
CIMM	Commodity Integrated Materiel Manager	DGSC	Defense General Supply Center	2, 14
CIT	Consumable Item Transfer	DHCO	Departmental Headquarters Catalog Office	2, 14
CMD	Catalog Management Data	DIA	Defense Intelligence Agency	13
COM-RI	Communications Routing Identifier	DIC	Document Identifier Code	1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 13, 14, 15
CSS	Cataloging Statistical Series	DIPEC	Defense Industrial Plant Equipment Center	1, 2, 6, 7, 13
DA	Description Available	15		
DAAS	Defense Automatic Addressing System	DISC	Defense Industrial Supply Center	2, 14
DAASO	Defense Automatic Addressing System Office	DLA	Defense Logistics Agency	1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 13, 14, 15
DAC	Document Availability Code	DLAH	Defense Logistics Agency Handbook	
DCN	Document Control Number	DLAR	Defense Logistics Agency Regulation	6, 13
DCSC	Defense Construction Supply Center	DLSC	Defense Logistics Services Center	All
DCSN	Document Control Serial Number	DM	Descriptive Method (Item Identification)	2, 14
DD Form	Department of Defense Form	DNA	Defense Nuclear Agency	2, 4, 6, 13, 14
DEMIL	Demilitarization	4, 15		
DESC	Defense Electronics Supply Center	DNACA	Defense Nuclear Agency Cataloging Activity	4

		Volume(s)		Volume(s)
DoD	Department of Defense	All	ELCD	Extra Long Characteristic Description 2, 3, 4
DoDAAC	Department of Defense Activity Address Code		ELRN	Extra Long Reference Number 2, 3, 4
DoDAAD	Department of Defense Activity Address Dictionary		EOJ	End of Job
DoDAC	Department of Defense Ammunition Code	3	EOT	End of Transmission 2
			ERRC	Expendability, Recoverability-Reparability Code
DoDD	Department of Defense Directive	1	ESDC	Electrostatic Discharge Codes 8, 9, 10, 15
DoDI	Department of Defense Instruction	6, 14	FAA	Federal Aviation Administration 1, 2, 4, 6, 13
DOE	Department of Energy	2, 4	FC	Foreign Countries 2, 4, 6
DRMS	Defense Reutilization and Marketing Service	1, 15	FDM	Functional Description 1
DPSC	Defense Personnel Support Center	2, 13, 14	FG	Full Descriptive Method (Item Identification) 2
DRIS	Defense Retail Interservice Support		FII	Foreign Government 4
DRN	Data Record Number	1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 13	FIIG	Federal Item Identification 2, 4, 6
DSC	Defense Supply Center	1, 2, 4, 6	FIND	Federal Item Identification Guide 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 14, 15
DSOR	Depot Source of Repair	6	FLIS	Federal Item Name 4, 15
EAM	Electronic Accounting Machine	1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 13	FLIS DATA BASE	Directory
ED	Effective Date	2, 6, 13	FMS	Federal Logistics Information System All
				Federal Logistics Information System 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 13, 14
				Data Base
				Foreign Military Sales 2, 13

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		Volume(s)			Volume(s)
FMSN	File Maintenance Sequence Number	2, 4, 6	IIM	Item Intelligence Maintenance	2
FMSO	Fleet Material Support Office	6, 13	ILDT	Item Logistics Data Transmittal	4
FRD	Formerly Restricted Data	4	IMC	Item Management Coding	1, 2, 6, 13, 14
FSC	Federal Supply Classification	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 13, 14, 15	IMCA	Item Management Classification Activity	2, 6
FSG	Federal Supply Group	1, 5, 6, 13, 14, 15		Item Management Coding Activity	13, 14
GIIC	Generic Item Indicators Code	6	IMM	Integrated Materiel Manager	1, 2, 4, 6, 13, 14
GIM	Gaining Inventory Manager	2, 6	IMMC	Integrated Materiel Management Committee	6
GIMM	Gaining Inventory Materiel Manager	2, 6	IMSS	Item Management Statistical Series	6, 14
GIRDER	Government/Industry Reference Data Edit and Review	4	INC	Item Name Code	1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 14, 15
GSA	General Services Administration	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 13, 14	IOS	International Organization for Standardization	6
HMC	Hazardous Materiel Code	15	IRRC	Issue, Repair and/or Requisitioning Restriction Code	
HMIC	Hazardous Material Indicator Code	8, 9, 10, 15			
I&S	Interchangeability and Substitutability	1, 5, 6, 14	ISAC	Identified Secondary Address Coding	
ICP	Inventory Control Point	6, 13, 14	ISC	Item Standardization Code	4, 5, 6, 15
II	Item Identification	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 13	JAIEG	Joint Atomic Information Exchange Group	4
			JAN	Joint Army-Navy	2

		Volume(s)			Volume(s)
JANAP	Joint Army-Navy-Air Force Publication	2, 7	MFR	Manufacturer	4
JTC	Jump-to-Code	6	MIL-RI	Military Routing Identifier	6
LCL	Less Than Carload Rating Code	15	MILSCAP	Military Standard Contract Administration Procedure	1, 7, 15
LIM	Losing Inventory Manager	6	MILSPEC	Military Specification	3
LMF	Language Media Format	2	MILSTAAD	Military Standard Activity Address Directory	
LOA	Level of Authority	2, 6, 13, 14	MILSTAMP	Military Standard Transportation and Movement Procedure	6
LR	Logistics Reassignment	4, 6			
LS	Lead Service	6	MILSTD	Military Standard	2, 3, 4, 7
LTL	Less Than Truckload Rating Code	15	MILSTICCS	Military Standard Item Characteristics Code Structures	3, 15
MAC	Maintenance Action Code	6	MILSTRAP	Military Standard Transaction Reporting and Accounting Procedure	15
MADS	<i>Message Accountability Delivery System</i>	<i>1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7</i>			
MC	Marine Corps	1, 2	MILSTRIP	Military Standard Requisitioning and Issue Procedure	6
MCC	Materiel Category Code				
	Materiel Condition Code		MIM	Military Inventory Manager	14
MCLB	Marine Corps Logistics Base	13	MM	Materiel Manager	
MCO	Marine Corps Order	13	MMAC	Materiel Management Aggregation Code-AF	1, 13
MCSA	Marine Corps Supply Activity		MMC	Materiel Management Category Code-DoD (Commodity)	13
MEC	(Marine Corps) Management Echelon Code	13, 15			

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		Volume(s)			Volume(s)
MOE	Major Organizational Entity	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 13, 14	NMFC	National Motor Freight Classification (Code)	1, 2, 6, 15
MOWASP	Mechanization of Warehousing and Shipment Processing	6	NOCA	Nuclear Ordnance Cataloging Activity	2, 4
MRC	Master Requirement Code	1, 3, 4, 5, 15	NOCO	Nuclear Ordnance Cataloging Office	2, 4
MRD	Master Requirement Directory	3, 15	NSA	National Security Agency	1, 2, 4, 6, 13, 14
MRM	Military Retail Manager	14	NSCM	NATO Supply Code for Manufacturers	1, 4, 5, 7, 15
MTMC	Military Traffic Management Command	1, 2, 4, 6, 15	NSN	National Stock Number	1, 2, 3, 4
NADEX	NATO Data Exchange	1	OCR	Optical Character Recognition (Reader)	1, 2, 7
NAIN	Non-Approved Item Name		ODRC	Output Data Request Code	1, 2, 4, 5, 6
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization	1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 13, 15	OE	Organizational Entity	1, 4, 5, 7, 15
NCB	National Codification Bureau	2, 4	OOU	Order of Use	6
NDUP	Non-Duplicate	4	PC	Phrase Code	6
NHCI	Nuclear Hardness Critical Item	2, 4	PDM	Partial Descriptive Method (Item Identification)	2, 4
NIDS	Nuclear Integrated Data System	4	PIC	Priority Indicator Code	1, 2, 4, 5, 14
NIIN	National Item Identification Number	All	PICA	Primary Inventory Control Activity	1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 13, 14
NIMSC	Nonconsumable Item Material Support Code	2, 6	PMIC	Precious Metals Indicator Code	6, 15
			PORM	Plus or Minus	2, 3
			PSCN	Permanent System Control Number	1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 15

		Volume(s)		Volume(s)
PSMAT	Provisioning Screening Master Address Table	1, 5, 7	RPDMRC	Reference/Partial Descriptive Method Reason Code 1, 2, 4
PSN	Package Sequence Number	1, 2, 4, 5, 7	S/A	Military Service/ Civil Agency 2, 13, 14
PSOS	Pseudo Source of Supply	6	SAC	Secondary Address Code 3, 4
PVC	Price Validation Code		SADC	Service/Agency Des- ignator Code 2, 4, 15
Q/R	Query Response, AUTODIN		SAIC	Secondary Address Indicator Code
QUP	Quantity Unit Pack	2, 6, 15		
RCS	Reports Control Symbol	2, 14	SAN	System Advisory No- tice (FLIS) 1
RD	Restricted Data	4	SCN	System Control Num- ber 1, 4
RIC	Routing Identifier Code	1, 2, 6	SCR	System Change Re- quest (FLIS) 1, 6, 15
RM	Reference Method (Item Identification)	2, 4, 14	SFM	Simplified File Main- tenance 1, 2
	Retail Manager	6	SIC	Statistical Indicator Code
RNAAC	Reference Number Action Activity Code	1, 2, 4		
RNCC	Reference Number Category Code	2, 4, 5, 6, 15	SICA	Secondary Inventory Control Activity 1, 2, 5, 6, 13, 14
RNFC	Reference Number Format Code	4, 5	SICC	Service Item Control Center 2, 6, 13, 14
RNJJC	Reference Number Justification Code	1,4	SIN	Submittal Identifica- tion Number
RNSC	Reference Number Status Code	4	SLC	Shelf Life Code 2, 6, 15
RNVNC	Reference Number Variation Code	5, 6, 15	SMIC	Special Material Identification Code 15
ROFC	Remote Output For- mat Code	16	SMR	System Management Release, FLIS 1

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SNOCA	Service Nuclear Ordnance Cataloging Activity	4	TACOM	U.S. Army Tank-Automotive Command 2, 6, 13, 14
SoS	Source of Supply Code	1, 2, 4, 6, 4, 15	TIC	Terminal Identifier Code
SoSM	Source of Supply Modifier Code		TSN	Terminal Serial Number
SPSN	Submitted Package Sequence Number		UFC	Uniform Freight Classification (Code) 1, 6, 15
SR	Standard Requirement	4	U/I	Unit of Issue 2, 6, 15
			U/M	Unit of Measure
SSR	Supply Support Request	1, 2, 6, 13	U/P	Unit Price 15
	System Support Record	1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 13, 14, 15	USCG	United States Coast Guard 1, 2, 6
STDB	Standard Test Data Base	1	WIMM	Weapons Integrated Materiel Manager 2, 4, 5, 6, 13, 14
STIR	Sequential Total Item Record	2, 6		

GLOSSARY
PART II - TERMS

	Volume(s)
Acceptable Quality Level (AQL). The maximum percent defective that, for purposes of sampling inspection, can be considered satisfactory.	2, 4, 14
Accounting Requirements Code (ARC). See DRN 2665, volume 12.	15
Acquisition Advice Code (AAC). See DRN 2507, volume 12.	2, 6, 14, 15
Acquisition Method Code (AMC). See DRN 2871, volume 12.	6,14
Acquisition Method Suffix Code (AMSC). See DRN 2876, volume 12.	6,14
Activity Code. A two-character code assigned by DLSC, upon request, for use in the Federal Catalog System to identify an activity for cataloging, standardization, or other management purposes.	2, 3, 4, 5, 6
Adopt Coding. Application of the approved IMC criteria by an ICP to items of supply currently managed by a IMM, wherein the ICP or another activity within the same Service is not currently recorded as a user in the FLIS data base and desires to add user interest and obtain supply support from the appropriate IMM.	6
Advance Change Notice - See FLIS Advance Change Notice	
Air Commodity/Special Handling Code. See DRN 9215, volume 12.	1, 2, 15
Air Dimension Code (ADC). See DRN 9220, volume 12.	1, 2, 15
Air Force Fund Code. See DRN 2695, chapter 12.2.	
American National Standard Code for Information Interchange (ASCII). The bit configuration standard subset requirement for FLIS and all Government computer systems.	2
Applicability Key. The code used to reference the applicability of a requirement to an item name in a FIIG.	3
Approved Item Name (AIN). The name which is selected (approved by the Directorate of Item Identification, DLSC, as the Official designation for an item of supply), and delimited where necessary, to establish a basic concept of the item of supply to which the item belongs and with which it should be compared. It may be a basic name, or a basic name followed by those modifiers necessary to differentiate between item concepts having the same basic name. Approved item names, basic names, and colloquial names are published in Cataloging Handbook H6. When two or more names are applicable to an item, the name which is most commonly used by the Government and industry shall be selected as the item name. The other name(s) shall be cross-indexed to the selected name.	3, 4, 6, 15

	Volume(s)
Approved Item Name Reclassification Program (AINRP). A DoD-directed program designed to (1) identify item names (by five-digit code) which represent large quantities of consumable items originally classified in FSC classes for the next higher assemblies; (2) take action to reclassify such items from the next higher assembly FSC to the "home" FSC class; and, (3) apply IMC procedures to items migrating from weapons system oriented to commodity oriented FSC classes.	6
Association Code. A code number assigned by DLSC, for internal use, to a corporate complex which has two or more divisions, branches, subsidiaries, etc., each of which has been assigned a different Commercial and Government Entity Code (CAGE). This code number is used by DLSC in screening operations for determining duplication and possible duplication when the reference number is the same but the CAGE Code is different.	1, 4, 5, 14
Association Package Sequence Number (APSN). See DRN 8252, volume 12.	
Authorized Item Identification Collaborator Code. See DRN 2533, volume 12.	2, 6
Automatic Data Processing Equipment Code (ADPEC). See DRN 0801, volume 12.	8, 9, 10, 15
Bachelor Item. An item of supply which is neither interchangeable with nor substitutable for another item of supply.	6
Cancelled Federal Item Identification. A Federal item identification which is no longer authorized for use to identify an item of supply.	2, 4, 6
Card Identification Code, Item Management Coding. See DRN 0099, volume 12.	1, 2, 6, 14
Catalog Management Data (CMD). The total range of information compiled and published in Management Data Lists including requisitioning, stock, and financial management and other management control data; and including various referenced relationships to other items, documents, or materiel management conditions.	1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 14, 15
Cataloging Handbook H2. A handbook containing Federal Supply Classification data. This handbook consists of the structure of the Federal Supply Classification showing all groups and classes in the four-digit FSC code numbering system. Where appropriate, the main inclusions and exclusions which delimit the coverage of a particular class are shown.	3, 4, 15
Cataloging Handbook H6. Federal Item Name Directory for Supply Cataloging.	3, 4, 15
Cataloging Statistical Series (CSS). A series of informational type documents which provide statistical data in support of the Federal Cataloging Program.	2, 14

	Volume(s)
Category A Single Submitter. Where management responsibility includes all items of supply in a given FSC class, the IMM is the sole submitter of cataloging actions related to items of supply in the applicable class. This includes proposals for new or revised cataloging tools; new, reinstatement, or revised item identifications; and new or changed data related to existing item identifications such as add, delete, or change MOE Rule data, changes in item status codes, add or delete references, etc.	2, 4
Category B Single Submitter. Where management and cataloging responsibility is established on a by item basis within a given FSC class, the IMM is the sole submitter of proposed catalog data changes against existing item identifications representing items of supply under the management cognizance of that activity. This includes add, delete, or change MOE Rule data; changes in item status codes; add or delete references, etc.; but excludes original and reinstatement item identifications and proposed new or revised cataloging tools.	2
Central Catalog File. See FLIS Data Bank.	2, 4
Change Bulletin. Publications issued following a basic edition for updating purposes. The data content is cumulative. Change bulletin is synonymous with the terms "advance notice" and "supplement".	15
Change Coding. The method of changing data elements previously furnished as a result of IMC. Excluded are changes from Service management to Integrated Materiel Management or vice versa. Such latter changes shall be accomplished under initial, maintenance, retroactive, or return coding as appropriate.	6
Change Indicator. See DRN 0122, volume 12.	6
Characteristics Reply. The total reply to a FIIG requirement in MILSTICCS format. It consists of the primary address code and may consist of a secondary indicator code, along with a secondary address code (if applicable), or it may consist of a double dollar symbol (\$\$) to identify the AND condition or a single dollar symbol (\$) to identify the OR condition. These symbols will be used to chain materials and the like which do not govern other requirements. Also included is the mode code and the item characteristics (either clear text or coded or a combination of the two as specified in the FIIG) followed by the record separator symbol).	3, 4
CIMM Assignment on a By-Item Basis. For items of supply classified in those FSC classes included in the CIMM assignment but the management assignment for each individual item of supply is determined on a by-item management coding basis.	1, 2, 6
Codification Project Code. A two-character alphabetic code assigned by the Defense Logistics Services Center (DLSC) to identify catalog data related to a codification project for NATO or other foreign countries.	4

	Volume(s)
Collaborating Activity. An activity designated by a Military Service or participating agency to review proposed item logistics changes.	2, 4
Collaborator Code. See DRN 2533, volume 12.	2, 13
Commercial and Government Entity Code (CAGE). Any reference number entered into the Federal Catalog System will have a CAGE Code assigned to it prior to entering the central catalog file. The CAGE Code is a five character data element assigned to establishments which are manufacturers or have design control of items of supply procured by the Federal Government. The first and last positions of a CAGE Code will be numeric. Under certain conditions revision actions shall be initiated by DLSC: When a CAGE Code is cancelled and replaced by a code assigned to a single manufacturer; or when DLSC cannot determine, without collaboration, which items formerly manufactured by a defunct organization are now manufactured by the acquiring organization(s).	
Where the applicable CAGE Code cannot be determined under the conditions cited above, recorded cataloging activities shall initiate appropriate action to update the central catalog file. DLSC will not cancel a CAGE Code until all numbers of that manufacturer have been withdrawn.	
Commodity Integrated Materiel Manager (CIMM). The activity/agency designated to exercise integrated materiel management for a commodity oriented Federal Supply Classification group/class, commodity, or item on a DoD and/or Civil Agency basis.	1, 2, 5, 6, 13, 14
Commodity Materiel Management Category Code - DoD. See DRN 2611, volume 12.	
Compiler. A term used to denote the activity responsible for the preparation and maintenance of a catalog.	
Concept Change. A concept change is determined to exist when the identification characteristics expressed by the proposed revision of a Federal item identification differ in content from those expressed by the Federal item identification, and both item identifications represent possible items of supply.	4
Condition Codes. A condition code is assigned to Approved Item Names to indicate whether the name may be classified in single or multiple FSC(s) as follows:	
Code 1 - The AIN may be classified in only one specific FSC.	
Code 2 - The AIN may be classified in two or more specific classes of the FSC structure.	

Volume(s)

Code 3 - The AIN may be classified in any logical class of the FSC structure.

2, 15

Consolidated Publication. An Identification List, Management Data List, or Master Cross Reference List which contains all applicable items regardless of user interest or how the items are managed.

Consumable Item Transfer (CIT). A special project transferring consumable items now managed by military services to DLA or GSA.

6

Content Indicator Code. The Content Indicator Code (CIC) consists of four alphabetic characters which appear in positions 5 through 8 of an Automatic Digital Network (AUTODIN) message header and End of Transmission (EOT). It is designed primarily for use by the receiving communications terminal as an aid in determining distribution of data messages. All catalog data being transmitted requires a CIC.

2

Continuation Indicator Code (CIC). See DRN 8555, volume 12.

1, 4

Contract Administration Office Code (CAO). See DRN 8870, volume 12.

1, 15

Controlled Inventory Item Code (CIIC). See DRN 2863, Volume 12.

15

Conversion. The transformation of a value to an equal or equivalent value in a different term or scale.

3

Coordinating Activity. An activity having the responsibility for inter-Service/Agency coordination.

Criticality Code. See DRN 3843, volume 12.

1, 4, 5, 15

Data Chain. A name given to the use of two or more logically related data elements. For example, the data chain Document Control Number (DRN 1015) is composed of data elements: Originating Activity Code (DRN 4210), Submitting Activity Code (DRN 3720), Date Transaction (DRN 2310), and Document Control Serial Number (DRN 1000).

4, 5

Data Changes. All revisions of published Federal Item Logistics Data Records (FILDRs); all transfers between the descriptive method and the reference method; all reference number changes, item status code changes, withdraw or add owner actions, and cancellations regardless of type of item identification; and item (or part) name and FSC changes for type 2 item identifications.

2, 4, 6

	Volume(s)
Data Code. A number, letter, character, symbol, or any combination thereof used to represent a data item. For example, the data codes JV, KX, and XB represent the data items: Strategic Systems Project Office; Defense Personnel Support Center; and Field Command, Defense Nuclear Agency, respectively, under the data element: Submitting Activity Code (DRN 3720).	1
Data Element. A grouping of informational units which has a unique meaning and sub-units (data items) of distinct value. Examples of data elements in FLIS are State/U.S. Possession Abbreviation (DRN 0186), Submitting Activity Code (DRN 3720), and DoD Activity Address Code (DRN 3755).	1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 15
Data Element Dictionary (DED). An authoritative reference containing the definition and related features of data elements, data chains, and data use identifiers. See volume 12.	1
Data Element Terminator Code. See DRN 8268, volume 12.	1, 4
Data Exchange. The submittal of data, not requiring collaboration, through the single submitter to the Defense Logistics Services Center (DLSC).	2
Data Item. A sub-unit of descriptive information or jvalues classified under a data element. For example, the data element Submitting Activity Code (DRN 3720) contains data items such as U.S. Army Electronics Command, Naval Training Device Center, and San Antonio Air Logistics Center.	
Data Range Criteria. Information providing the means (manual or mechanical) for determining item equivalency and substitutability relationships for each item characteristic.	3
Data Record Number (DRN). See DRN 0950, volume 12.	1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 15
Defense Retail Interservice Support (DRIS) Program. A program designed to use inter-Service transfers of material and logistics services to achieve the greatest possible effectiveness and economy in the operations of DoD activities.	
Deletion Reason Code. See DRN 4540, volume 12.	6, 14
Demilitarization. The act of destroying the military offensive or defensive advantages inherent in certain types of equipment or materiel. The term comprehends mutilation, dumping at sea, scrapping, melting, burning, or alteration designed to prevent the further use of equipment and materiel for its originally intended military or lethal purpose.	4, 15

	Volume(s)
Department of Defense Activity Address Code (DoDAAC). See DRNs 0395 and 6550, volume 12.	
Department of Defense Activity Address Directory (DoDAAD). The file of all Department of Defense customers clear-text addresses, address codes, and billing codes for use in preparation of bills to customers.	
Department of Defense Ammunition Code (DoDAG). See DRN 3767, volume 12.	3, 15
Department of Defense Interchangeability and Substitutability (I&S) Family. A grouping of items which possess such physical and functional characteristics as to provide comparable functional performance for a given requirement.	
Depot Source of Repair (DSOR). An organic or contract activity designated as the source to provide depot maintenance of equipment. Only each Service's Maintenance Interservice Support Management Office (MISMO) assigns DSOR codes through the PICA Service Cataloging function.	6
Design Control Reference. The primary number used to identify an item of production, or a range of items of production, by the manufacturer (individual company, firm, corporation, or Government activity) which controls the design, characteristics, and production of the item by means of its engineering drawings, specifications, and inspection requirements.	2, 4
Document Availability Code (DAC). See DRN 2640, volume 12.	
Document Control Serial Number. See DRN 1000, volume 12.	1, 5, 6
Document Control Number. See DRNs 1015 and 3920, volume 12.	4, 5, 6, 15
Document Identifier Code (DIC). See DRN 3920, volume 12.	1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 13, 14, 15
DoD/Federal Functional Manager. The organizational element responsible for specific functions such as the Federal Catalog Program (DLA-MMSL), Item Management Coding (DLA-OP), Freight Classification Data (MTMC).	1

DOE Controlled Commercial Items. End items, assemblies, components, and parts (including testing and handling equipment) which are standard commercial items used on or with nuclear weapons. Due to the nuclear weapons reliability concept, they require special testing or DOE control for quality assurance. These items are available only from the DOE through DNA and are all of "war-reserve quality" or "single quality". They are not security classified and are not commodity classified in FSC group 11. Item identifications for these items will each reflect a reference number coded with CAGE 87991.

DOE Special Design Items. End items, assemblies, components, and parts (including testing and handling equipment) designed or manufactured by DOE or design controlled by DOE for use specifically in the nuclear ordnance field. These items are available only from the DOE through the Defense Nuclear Agency (DNA) and may be categorized as "war reserve quality", "training quality", or "single quality".

Drop Table. Used by DLSC, when requested by Service/Agency activities, to eliminate distribution of unneeded data.

Economic Feasibility. The determination of the cost effectiveness of a data system change. Design, development, programming, implementation, and appropriate Automatic Data Processing (ADP) equipment costs (including separate indication of ADP and non-ADP costs) should be related to the value of the automated data system change under development.

Effective Date (ED). The year and Julian day denoting the date that a predetermined condition or action becomes effective in the defense logistics system. This date will always be the first day of a month; e.g., 83121 is 1 May 1983. An effective date will be either a "future" effective date or a "standard" effective date.

Electrostatic Discharge Code. A code to indicate whether an item is susceptible to electrostatic discharge or electromagnetic interference damage.

End of Transmission (EOT). An ADP term indicating the conclusion of a transmission.

Equivalency Criteria. Criteria contained in section II of the FIIG consisting of data range conversion formulas and decision rules criteria used to determine characteristic equivalency and substitutability. Replies are equivalent when they are identical or become equivalent through the application of section II criteria. Replies NOT RATED and ANY ACCEPTABLE in the data base are not to be considered equivalent with respect to other definitive replies to a specific input requirement. Equivalent items are always "offered" to the processing activity requesting NSN assignment from DLSC for review and possible acceptance.

Volume(s)

4

4

1

1

2, 5, 6, 13

8, 9, 10, 15

3

	Volume(s)
Estimated Demand. See DRN 0727, volume 12.	
Estimated or Actual Price. See DRN 0731, volume 12.	
Expendability, Recoverability-Reparability Code (ERRC). See DRN 2655, volume 12.	
Extra Long Characteristics Description (ELCD). Characteristics description data which consists of 5,000 characters or more.	2, 3, 4
Family Structure. (See I&S Family Structure)	6
Federal Catalog System. A Federal program administered by DoD in conjunction with GSA. It shall name, describe, classify, and number each item repetitively used, bought, stocked, or distributed by the Federal Government so that only one distinctive combination of letters or numerals (or both) identifies the same item throughout the Federal Government.	1, 3, 4, 6, 14, 15
Federal Cataloging Program Statistical Series. A series of statistics required to reflect information pertaining to all Federal Cataloging Program transactions recorded in FLIS files against items which are managed by DoD activities, Civil Agencies, or foreign countries participating in the Federal Cataloging Program.	14
Federal Item Identification (FII). A description of an item of supply which consists of minimum data essential to establish those characteristics which give an item its unique character, and differentiate it from every other item of supply within the Federal Catalog System, and required related management data.	2, 4, 6
Federal Item Identification Guide (FIIG). A guide prescribing standard requirements, formats, and machine oriented coding structure for the collection of item characteristics and other item-related logistics data.	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 14, 15
Federal Item Name Director(FIND). Published as Cataloging Handbook H6 Series; provides item name data to Services/Agencies for use in development of item identifications.	4, 15
Federal Logistics Information System (FLIS). An ADP system designed to provide a centralized data bank in support of the Department of Defense, Federal Civil Agencies, and foreign countries participating in the integrated logistics support program.	All

Federal Supply Classification (FSC). Permits the classification of all items of personal property used by participating activities. Groups and classes have been established for the universe of commodities with emphasis on the items known to be in the supply systems of participating activities. This classification system with its present structure of groups and classes represents those groupings and relationships which are based on current, as well as anticipated, management needs. The Federal Supply Classification structure is modified, as the needs of management change, by the addition of newly developed groups and classes, the subdivision of existing classes, and the revision of definitions of classes. The uniform Federal Supply Classification is governed by daily management requirements and provides uniform management categories throughout military activities and Civil Agency organizations, functions, operations, and supply pipelines. It permits greater uniformity within and between Military Services and Civil Agencies in the operations of reporting, accounting, financial management, inventory control, and budgeting.

Federal Supply Classification Group 11, Nuclear Ordnance. A Federal Supply Classification group which includes those nuclear ordnance items which are not specifically commodity classified elsewhere.

Federal Supply Group (FSG). See DRNs 3994 and 3996, volume 12.

Volume(s)

1, 2, 3, 4, 5,
6, 13, 14,
15

File Maintenance Sequence Number (FMSN). See DRN 1515, volume 12.

4

1, 5, 6, 13,
14, 15

4, 6

Financial Inventory Accounting (FIA). Establishment and maintenance of inventory accounts in monetary terms and the rendition of reports thereon. Covers materiel in storage, in process, on hand, in transit, and on consignment.

1

FLIS Advance Change Notice. A notification, to users of DoD 4100.39-M, of changes that must be implemented in the period between quarterly publication of changes and revisions.

FLIS Data Bank. A totally integrated logistics information repository, including graphics, necessary to support the various logistics functions. The central data bank is organized in two segments, the Total Item Record segment and the System Support Record segment.

1, 2, 3, 4, 5,
6, 15

Foreign Countries (FC). (Changed from: Friendly Foreign Governments). A non-NATO nation participating in the Federal Cataloging Program through an agreement which provides for the furnishing of Federal catalog data and cataloging services by the United States on a reimbursable basis.

1, 2, 4, 5, 6,
7, 15

Freight Classification. The division of articles into groups according to physical characteristics for the purpose of transportation.

1, 2, 4, 5, 6,
15

	Volume(s)
Full Descriptive Method of Item Identification. The descriptive method of item identification establishes and delimits the concept of an item of supply by the delineation of the essential characteristics of the item which give the item its unique character and serve to differentiate it from every other item of supply. It may contain other characteristic data not used in the assignment of an NSN as specified in section III of the specific FIIG. The Full Descriptive Method (FDM) technique of item identification is a type 1 item identification which contains all essential characteristics of an item and differentiates it from every other item of supply.	2, 4, 14
Functional Description (FD). The FLIS FD provides:	1, 8, 9
a. The system requirements to be satisfied which will serve as a basis for mutual understanding between the user and the developer.	
b. Information on performance requirements, preliminary design, and user impacts including fixed and continuing costs.	
c. A basis for the development of systems tests.	
Functional Manager, DoD/Federal. See DoD/Federal Functional Manager.	
Functional/Operational Index (F/O). An index in grid form designed to assist the user in relating the item identification characteristics with the various logistic functions for data output products.	3, 5, 15
Gaining Inventory Manager (GIM). The inventory manager responsible for assuming wholesale materiel management functions.	2, 6
Generic Master Item. An NSN which applies to a military, federal or adopted industry specification/standard and which is used to procure actual items of supply which meet the specification/standard. Assets are not stocked under a generic NSN.	6
Generic Item Indicator Code (GIIC). See DRN 0795, volume 12.	6
Generic Specific Related Item. An item of supply which is procured under a military, federal or adopted industry specification/standard which applies equally to other items of supply. Generic specific items are assigned different NSNs for supply management purposes.	6
Guide Number, Federal Item Identification Guide (FIIG). See DRN 4065, volume 12.	2, 4
Hazardous Materiel Code (HMC). See DRN 2720, volume 12.	1, 6, 15
Hazardous Material Indicator Code. A code instructing the user on the type of hazardous material(s) used.	8, 9, 10, 15

	Volume(s)
Immediate Response. The time elapsed from the point at which DLSC receives the last character of input data until DLSC transmits the first character of output data will not exceed one minute.	16
Industrial Plant Equipment (IPE). IPE is that part of DoD-owned plant equipment with an acquisition cost of \$1000 or more; used for the purpose of cutting, abrading, grinding, shaping, forming, joining, testing, measuring, heating, treating, or otherwise altering the physical, electrical, or chemical properties of materials, components, or end items entailed in manufacturing, maintenance, supply, processing, assembly, or research and development operations. IPE is further identified by noun name in joint DoD Handbooks, DLAH 4215 series.	
Initial Coding. Application of the established IMC criteria by the ICPs to all National Stock Numbered items existing in FSC classes newly designated as commodity oriented.	6
Initiating Activity. An activity assigned the responsibility for the development, coordination, reconciliation, and submittal to DLSC of a completed FIIG and follow-up maintenance.	3
Integrated Materiel Manager (IMM). See DRN 9090, volume 12.	1, 2, 4, 6, 13
Interchangeability and Substitutability (I&S). Conditions which permit the exchange of one item for another without affecting design or performance beyond acceptable limits.	1, 5, 6, 14
Interchangeable Item. An item which possesses such functional and physical characteristics as to be equivalent in performance, reliability, and maintainability, to another item of similar or identical purposes; and is capable of being exchanged for the other item without selection for fit or performance and without alteration of the item themselves or of adjoining items, except for adjustment.	6
I&S Coding Assignments. A series of codes assigned to document the I&S relationships between members of an I&S Family Group. The series consists of Order of Use codes, Jump-To codes and I&S Phrase codes.	6
I&S Family. An entity of items which possess physical and functional characteristics such as to provide comparable performance for a given requirement under given conditions. Also, the full range of items determined by the managing or using Services/Agencies to have unconditional interchangeable or substitutable relationships with each other and for which a common master item is at minimum a suitable substitute.	6

	Volume(s)
I&S Family Group. The range of items within a DoD I&S Family which is assigned to an individual Service/Agency for management or in which a recorded SICA has retail interest.	6
I&S Family Relationship Group. See DRN 0794, Volume 12.	6
I&S Family Structure. The range of items in an I&S family and with a given master item, as contrasted with the specific I&S relationships between/among the items included.	6
I&S Phrase Codes. Those phrase codes which describe unconditional interchangeable or substitutable relationships. By definition, restricted to Phrase codes E, F, G, J, S, U, 3, and 7.	6
I&S Relationship. A relationship of unconditional interchangeability or substitutability between/among items of supply.	6
Inventory Account Code - Coast Guard. See DRN 0708, volume 12.	1
Inventory Control Point (ICP). An organizational unit within the supply system of a Military Service/Defense Logistics Agency which is assigned the primary responsibility for the management of a group of items, either within a particular Military Service or for the DoD as a whole. Responsibilities include computation of quantitative requirements; the authority to require procurement, repair materiel, or initiate disposal; development of world-wide quantitative and monetary inventory data; and the positioning and repositioning of materiel.	6, 13, 14
Item Characteristics. Physical, performance, and other item-related logistics data required to describe, differentiate, and manage items of supply.	3, 4
Item Identification (II). A collection and compilation of data to describe an item. The minimum data to develop an item identification are a combination of the item name, CAGE Code, manufacturers' identifying part/reference number, Reference Number Category Code (RNCC), and Reference Number Variation Code (RNVC). The maximum data required are the item name, all of the physical and performance characteristics data prescribed by a specific FIIG, and the manufacturers' identifying part/reference number. It may also include additional related reference numbers.	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 13, 14, 15
Item Intelligence. The sum total of data for a given item.	4
Item Intelligence Maintenance (IIM). A function in FLIS which provides for the processing of adjustments/revisions to established item identifications and characteristics in the FLIS data base.	

	Volume(s)
Item Logistics Data Transmittal (ILDT). The medium used for formatting data required to be transmitted to the data bank.	4
Item Management Classification Activity (IMCA). See DRN 4075, volume 12.	2, 6
Item Management Coding (IMC). The process of determining whether items of supply in FSC classes assigned for integrated materiel management qualify for management by the individual Military Services or other DoD components. Coding is accomplished in accordance with established IMC criteria contained in DoD 4140.26-M, volume I, Defense Integrated Materiel Management for Commodity Oriented Consumable Items.	1, 2, 6, 13, 14
Item Management Coding Activity (IMCA). See DRN 2748, volume 12.	2, 6, 13, 14
Item Management Statistical Series (IMSS). A series of informational type documents providing statistical data in support of the Federal Catalog System.	6, 14
Item Name. See DRNs 5010 and 5020, volume 12.	1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 15
Item Name Code (INC). See DRN 4080, volume 12.	1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 14, 15
Item of Production. Consists of those pieces or objects grouped within a manufacturer's identifying number and conforming to the same engineering drawings, specifications, and inspection.	4
Item of Supply. An item of supply may be a single item of production or two or more items of production that are functionally interchangeable or that may be substituted for the same purpose and that are comparable in terms of use. It is more meticulous (a selection of closer tolerance, specific characteristics, finer quality) than the normal item of production, or may be a modification (accomplished by the user or at request of the user) of a normal item of production.	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 14, 15
Item Standardization Code (ISC). See DRN 2650, volume 12.	1, 4, 5
Jump-To-Code (JTC). See DRN 0792, volume 12.	6
Key Data Element(s). Data element(s) submitted to obtain the desired interrogation/search output as specified by the Output Data Request Code.	5
Language Media Format (LMF). A code used for AUTODIN transmission to the FLIS data bank. The code indicates source media and preferred output media.	2
Less Than Carload Rating Code (LCL). See DRN 2760, volume 12.	1, 2, 15
Less Than Truckload Rating Code (LTL). See DRN 2770, volume 12.	1, 2, 15

	Volume(s)
Level of Authority (LOA). See DRN 3505/9547, volume 12.	6
List. One of the types of catalogs within a series of publications (e.g., Identification List).	4, 15
Losing Inventory Manager (LIM). The inventory manager responsible for relinquishing wholesale materiel management functions.	2, 6
MADS Data Transmission Message Control. A procedure that may be used by interested recorded MADS users to identify and verify receipt of FLIS data transmitted over MADS for a fixed time period. See volume 8, DIC KWA.	2
Maintenance Action Code (MAC). See DRN 0137, volume 12.	6
Maintenance Coding. Application of the approved IMC criteria by the ICPs to all new or existing National Stock Numbered items which enter FSC classes subject to IMC after initial IMC has been accomplished.	6
Major Organizational Entity (MOE). The principal subdivision of Government organization under which component organizational entities are identified (e.g., Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, DLA, GSA, etc.).	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 13, 14, 15
Major Organizational Entity (MOE) Rule. See DRN 8290, volume 12.	6
Management Cognizance. The duties and responsibilities of a DSC, a Military Service activity, other DoD activity(ies), FAA, or GSA for management of an item of supply to the extent indicated by the MOE Rule.	2, 6
Manufacturer (Mfr). A manufacturer may be an individual, company, firm, corporation, or Government activity that controls the design and production of an item, or produces an item from crude or fabricated materials or components, with or without modification, into more complex items.	4, 7
Mass Change Processing. Mass change processing falls into two categories. Pre-programmed mass change is initiated by an SSR transaction which triggers or permits subsequent multiple actions to the DLSC and/or Service/Agency files. Special project mass change will require that original analysis and programming be accomplished to accommodate the requested actions.	1, 2, 6
Mass Data Retrieval. Mass data retrieval is designed to extract segment data from the FLIS data base or partial or complete files from the SSR based on the input of key data element(s). The content of the segments from the FLIS data base and the content of data elements from the SSR will be controlled through input of the appropriate Output Data Request Code DRN as indicated in volume 10, table 28 (Output Data Request Code/Access Key(s)).	1, 5

	Volume(s)
Master Item. The item/NSN in an I&S Family which is commonly regarded by the managing and using Services/Agencies as a suitable substitute for all other items in the Family as the preferred item for procurement purposes.	6
Master Requirement Code (MRC). See DRN 3445, volume 12.	1, 3, 4, 5, 15
Master Requirements Directory (MRD). A publication containing the requirements, reply tables, Military Standard Item Characteristics Coding Structure (MIL-STICCS), Master Requirement Codes (MRCs), and mode codes contained in published Federal Item Identification Guides (FIIGs).	1, 3, 5
Materiel Category Codes (MCC). See DRNs 2680 and 9256, volume 12.	
Materiel Condition Codes (MCC). See DRN 2835, volume 12.	
Materiel Management. Direction and control of those aspects of logistics which deal with materiel, including the functions of identification, cataloging, standardization, requirements determination, procurement, inspections, quality control, packaging, storage, distribution, disposal, maintenance, mobilization planning. Encompasses materiel control, inventory control, inventory management, and supply management.	2, 6
Materiel Management Aggregation Code - AF (MMAC). See DRN 2836, volume 12.	1, 13
Materiel Manager (MM). The director or organizational component responsible for performing the materiel management functions for assigned items.	1
Mechanization of Warehousing and Shipment Processing (MOWASP). A uniform data system designed to maintain consolidated freight location data and shipment handling information.	6
Message Accountability Delivery System (MADS). <i>This system</i> is a world-wide Department of Defense computerized general purpose communications system which provides for the transmission of narrative and data pattern traffic on a store-and-forward (message switching) basis and subscriber (circuit switching) basis. (<i>Formerly, Automatic Digital Network (AUTODIN)</i>).	1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7

	Volume(s)
Military Service-Controlled Commercial Items. End items, assemblies, components, and parts (including testing and handling equipment) which, due to the nuclear weapons reliability concept, require special testing or control for quality assurance. The items or the data for the items are available only from the design controlling military activity; they may be categorized as "war-reserve quality" or "single quality". They are not security classified and are not commodity classified in FSC group 11. Item identifications for these items will reflect a reference number coded with CAGE Codes 57991, 67991, or 77991.	4
Military Service Special Design Items. End items, assemblies, components, and parts (including testing and handling equipment), designed or manufactured by a Military Service or design controlled by a Military Service, for use specifically in the nuclear ordnance field. The items or the data for the items are available only from the design controlling military activity; they may be categorized as "war-reserve quality", "training quality", or "single quality". They may be security classified or nonsecurity classified and are not necessarily classified in FSC group 11.	4
Military Specification (MILSPEC). A procurement specification in the military series promulgated by one or more of the military agencies and used for the procurement of military supplies, equipment, or services.	3
Military Standard (MILSTD). An established or accepted level of performance in the military used as a yardstick in evaluating actual progress.	2, 3, 4, 7
Military Standard Contract Administration Procedure (MILSCAP). MILSCAP will provide uniform procedures, rules, formats, time standards, and standard data elements for the interchange of contract-related information between and among DoD components and contractors. The provisions of the Armed Services Procurement Regulation are to be implemented in machine processable form, where feasible, in MILSCAP. The system administrator and the chairman of the ASPR Committee will assure compatibility between the two procedures.	1, 7, 15
Military Standard Item Characteristics Code Structures (MILSTICCS). The coding structure used to code characteristics data for item identifications, transmission, storage, and processing.	3, 15
Military Standard Requisitioning and Issue Procedures (MILSTRIP). MILSTRIP will prescribe uniform procedures, codes, formats, documents, and time standards for the interchange of requisitioning and issue information for all materiel commodities (unless specifically exempted by the ASD (MRA&L)) between requisitioners and supply control/distribution systems in DoD and other participating agencies. MILSTRIP will include the applicable provisions of the Uniform Materiel Movement and Issue Priority System (UMMIPS).	6

Volume(s)

Military Standard Transaction Reporting and Accounting Procedures (MILSTRAP). MILSTRAP will prescribe uniform procedures, data elements, documents, and time standards for the flow of inventory accounting information pertaining to receipt, issue, and adjustment actions between inventory control points, stock control activities, storage sites/depots, and posts, camps or bases (unless specifically exempted by the ASD (MRA&L)). Card formats and data elements employed in MILSTRAP will be designed to complement the techniques prescribed in MILSTRIP and to provide the means for generating financial inventory data required for management and transaction reports and financial reports.

Military Standard Transportation and Movement Procedure (MILSTAMP). The MILSTAMP DoD Regulation will contain all necessary forms, formats, codes, procedures, rules, and methods required by DoD components in the movement of materiel. It is a complete reference for policy and procedures governing data elements, documentation and information flow. Supplementing procedures are authorized only to the extent of assuring more detailed operating instruction required by action offices or to cover variances in capabilities.

Prescribed address-marking data elements, formats, and requirements are contained in MILSTAMP and will be reflected in MIL-STD-129, Military Standard Marking for Shipment and Storage, which is maintained by the Department of the Army. MILSTAMP will include the applicable provisions of the Uniform Materiel Movement and Issue Priority System (UMMIPS).

Military Traffic Management Command (MTMC). A command under the Department of the Army responsible for procurement, use, cost, and control of commercial transportation services required in the movement of cargo and passengers for the DoD components.

MINIMIZE. A condition wherein normal message and telephone traffic is drastically reduced in order that messages connected with an actual or simulated emergency shall not be delayed.

MOE Rule Related Data. Consists of Item Management Status Data and the NIMSC Code, AF Materiel Management Aggregation Code, supplementary data collaborators/receivers, Item Management Code, the IMCA, and effective date.

National Codification Bureau (NCB) Code. See DRN 4130, volume 12.

1, 2, 4, 6,
15

2, 4

2, 4, 6 .

4

All

1, 2, 6, 15

National Item Identification Number (NIIN). See DRN 4000, volume 12.

National Motor Freight Classification Code (NMFC). See DRN 2850, volume 12.

	Volume(s)
National Stock Number (NSN). See DRNs 3960, 0126, 8525, 4120, 4150, 0260, 2895, 8875, 8869, 8878, and 8977, volume 12.	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 13, 14
NATO Stock Number (NSN). An item of supply produced by a NATO member nation other than the U.S. identified by that nation by the assignment of a NATO Stock Number (e.g., 0000-21-000-0000). When such items enter the supply system of the U.S. Government, they will be identified by the NATO Stock Number if codification agreements have been extended to provide for acquisition of foreign item identification data through DLSC. For such items, the NATO Stock Number will be used and recognized as the National Stock Number in internal management of the item in the U.S.	1, 4, 6
NATO Supply Code for Manufacturers (NSCM). See DRN 4140, volume 12.	1, 4, 5, 7, 15
Navy Cognizance Code. See DRN 2608, volume 12.	1, 13
Next Higher Classifiable Assembly. This term is understood to mean the next higher assembly on or with which the item is used as a subassembly, part, attachment, or accessory. Also, the classification of the higher assembly is indicated specifically in Groups and Classes of the Federal Supply Classification (Cataloging Handbook H2-1) or is listed specifically as an entry in the Numeric Index (Cataloging Handbook H2-2). The term "higher assembly" is used for brevity and may actually include components, sub-assemblies, assemblies, and end items or systems.	4
Nominal Value. A value, excluding tolerance, used for the purpose of general identification usually expressed as a fraction, size number or letter, code number, gage number, or decimal number.	
Non-Approved Item Name (NAIN). See DRN 5020, volume 12.	3
Nonconsumable Items. NSN items of supply which are major end items (principal and secondary), depot repairable components, special management, or inconsistent items.	6
Non-Duplicate (NDUP). When the item identification is sufficiently close to, but not an actual duplicate characteristically of, an existing Federal item identification and there are no matching reference numbers.	4
Nonconsumable Item Material Support Codes. See DRN 0076, volume 12.	6
Normal Source of Procurement. See DRN 0721, volume 12.	

	Volume(s)
Nuclear Hardness Critical Item (NHCI). As defined in DoD-STD-100C. A hardware item at any assembly that is mission critical and could be designed, repaired, manufactured, installed or maintained for normal operation, and yet degrade system survivability in a nuclear environment if hardness were not considered.	
On Hand/Due In. See DRN 0722, volume 12.	
Operational Feasibility. The determination of whether a data system change will operate properly and be properly used once developed and implemented.	1
Operational Need Date. See DRN 0726, volume 12.	
Optical Character Recognition (Reader) (OCR). A data processing technique (device) which converts, by optical means, the characters placed on paper into a code suitable for input to a computer.	1, 2, 7
Order of Use (OOU) Code. See DRN 0793, volume 12.	6
Organizational Entity (O.E.). An organizational element, segment, or entity for cataloging; DoDAAC, bidders, manufacturing, or nonmanufacturing activity or establishment, etc.; and attribute data ascribed in the entity for the purpose of intensifying its meaning, characteristics, responsibility, eligibility, and area(s) of authority.	1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 14, 15
Original Federal Item Identification. An item identification which has been approved by the Defense Logistics Services Center and assigned a National Stock Number, but which has not been revised, transferred, or cancelled.	4
Originating Activity. Any participating activity which originates proposed new or revised cataloging tools and/or proposed new or revised item identifications and related data for submittal directly or indirectly to DLSC for approval. It may be a managing activity which prepares its own catalog data for submittal or may be another activity functioning as a catalog agent for the managing activity. In those cases where the originating activity is authorized to submit proposals directly to DLSC rather than through an intermediate monitoring activity (e.g., Defense Supply Center; Defense Nuclear Agency), the originating activity assumes the status also of a submitting activity.	2, 4, 5, 6
Originating Activity Code. See DRN 4210, volume 12.	1, 4, 5, 6, 15
Output Data Request Code (ODRC). See DRN 4690, volume 12.	1, 2, 4, 5, 6
Package Sequence Number (PSN). See DRN 1070, volume 12.	1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 14

	Volume(s)
Partial Descriptive Method Item Identification (PDM). A Partial Descriptive Method (PDM) of item identification is a type 4 item identification which contains one or more characteristics in addition to the item name but does not contain all characteristics required for an FDM.	2, 4, 14
Permanent System Control Number (PSCN). See DRN 4250, volume 12.	1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 15
Phrase Code (PC). See DRN 5241, volume 12.	6
Possible Duplicate Item-of-Supply Concepts. An item-of-supply concept expressed by an existing item identification shall be considered a possible duplicate of a concept expressed by a proposed item identification or another existing item identification when (1) there is enough similarity in descriptive data and/or (2) there is one or more common reference number(s) related to each item to indicate that the same item of production is involved, or that the one single concept is adequate or may be established to identify the item of supply. Such cases warrant reference to the managing activity(ies) for verification of descriptive and/or reference data. Reconciliation of such data normally will result in revision of one or both concepts to more clearly differentiate the items or in a proposal to cancel one of the item identifications as an actual duplicate, as invalid, or to use the other item identification (cancel-use).	4
Precious Metal Indicator Code (PMIC). A code indicating the presence of precious metals (Gold, Silver, Platinum or a combination).	8, 9, 10, 15
Preferred Item. An item of supply which has functional or physical characteristics which render it a higher order of preference for use than that accorded to another similar item of supply.	6
Price Validation Code, Air Force (PVC). See DRN 0858, volume 12.	
Primary Inventory Control Activity (PICA). See DRN 2866, volume 12.	1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 13, 14
Primary Reference Number. The number used to identify an item of production or a range of items of production by the manufacturer (individual company, firm, corporation, or Government activity) which controls the design, characteristics, and production of the item through its engineering drawings, specifications, and inspection requirements. The number is the "design control reference".	4
Priority Indicator Code (PIC). See DRN 2867, volume 12.	2, 4, 5, 14
Production Lead Time. See DRN 0730, volume 12.	

	Volume(s)
Proposed Original Item Identification. An item identification for an item in or entering a supply system which has not yet been approved by the Defense Logistics Services Center (DLSC) as a Federal item identification assigned a National Stock Number.	2, 4
Provisioning Screening Master Address Table (PSMAT). See DRN 0232, volume 12.	1, 5, 7
Provisioning Supply Support Request. Indicated by Card Identification Code P to show that a Supply Support Request received by the IMM from an ICP is the origin of the request when the item is in an FSC class subject to IMC.	2, 6
Qualitative Value. The portion of a reply that expresses quality such as color, shape, material, condition, etc.	3
Quantitative Value. The portion of a reply which expresses a numeric value for such characteristics as dimensions, measure, magnitude, electrical rating, etc.	3
Quantity Unit Pack (QUP). See DRN 6106, volume 12.	6, 15
Rail Variation Code. See DRN 4760, volume 12.	1, 2, 6, 15
Reactivation Coding. Application of the approved IMC criteria by the ICPs to inactivated NSNs for which a IMM was the last manager, and the ICP is not currently recorded as a user.	6
Receiver Code. See DRN 2534, volume 12.	
Record Separator. The symbol used to indicate the completion of a characteristic reply or to indicate end of record.	16
Reference Method of Item Identification (RM). The reference method of item identification establishes and delimits the concept of an item of supply by reference(s) to the item-identifying number(s) of one or more manufacturers denoting the item or items of production included under the concept. Thus, under the reference method the essential characteristics of the item of supply are not delineated in the item identification but are ascertainable by research of the data represented by the manufacturers item-identifying number(s).	2, 4, 6, 14

	Volume(s)
Reference Number. A reference number is any number, other than an activity stock number, used to identify an item of production or, either by itself or in conjunction with other reference numbers, to identify an item of supply. Reference numbers include manufacturers part, drawing, model, type, source-controlling, or specification-controlling numbers and the manufacturers trade name, when the manufacturer identifies the item by trade name only; NATO Stock Numbers; specification or standard part, drawing, or type numbers. The submittal of all known reference numbers related to an item of production or an item of supply, with the applicable Reference Number Category Code, the applicable Document Availability Code, and the applicable Reference Number Variation Code, is mandatory.	2, 4, 5, 14, 15
Reference Number Action Activity Code (RNAAC). See DRN 2900, chapter 12.2.	1, 4
Reference Number Category Code (RNCC). See DRN 2910, chapter 12.2.	2, 4, 5, 6, 15
Reference Number Category Code Combination. Consists of the Reference Number Category Code (RNCC), Reference Number Variation Code (RNVC), and Document Availability Code (DAC) as expressed in volume 10, table 8.	
Reference Number Format Code (RNFC). See DRN 2920, chapter 12.2.	4, 5
Reference Number Justification Code (RNJC). See DRN 2750, chapter 12.2.	1, 4
Reference Number Status Code (RNSC). See DRN 2923, chapter 12.2.	
Reference Number Variation Code (RNVC). See DRN 4780, chapter 12.2.	2, 4, 5, 15
Reference/Partial Descriptive Method Reason Code (RPDMRC). See DRN 4765, chapter 12.2.	1, 2, 4
Reinstated Federal Item Identification. A Federal item identification which has been cancelled but which has subsequently been reauthorized for use to identify an item of supply.	4, 6
Related Item. An item of supply which has functional or physical characteristics which render it a lower order of preference for use than that accorded to the Master Item of an I&S Family.	6
Remote Output Format Code. See DRN 0841, chapter 12.2.	16
Reparability Code - Coast Guard. See DRN 0709, chapter 12.2.	1
Reply. A reply (data item) is the answer to a specific requirement.	3, 4
Reply Code. A code that represents an established reply to an approved requirement.	3, 4

	Volume(s)
Reply Table. A listing of replies (data items) applicable to a requirement or group of requirements derived from a single data element. Each reply in the table is assigned a different reply code.	3, 4
Report Control Symbol (RCS). Set of letters and numbers which identifies an approved report and authorizes its initiation and preparation.	2, 14
Reports Generator. Designed to produce one-time listings or reports from the FLIS files.	1, 5
Requirement. A definition of a required characteristic.	3, 4
Requirement, Lead-In. A general requirement identifying and providing guidance for reply to a specific range of following requirements. A lead-in requirement is never assigned a MRC, nor does it ever require a reply.	3
Requirement, Major. A requirement which, in addition to requiring a reply, may necessitate replies to succeeding subordinate requirements (subrequirements) dependent upon the specific reply given to the major requirement (see definition of Requirement, Lead-In and Requirement, Subordinate).	3
Requirement, Subordinate. A requirement for which the reply is dependent on a lead-in requirement or major requirement (also termed "subrequirement").	3
Retail Manager (RM). A materiel manager or another designated activity within a Military Service/Agency having retail responsibility for an item of supply where the wholesale materiel management functions are performed by a IMM, including DNA, NSA, and TACOM.	6
Retroactive Coding. Scheduled application of the approved IMC criteria by the ICPs to item(s) in FSC classes designated as commodity oriented which were previously coded for Service retention.	6
Return Coding. A request to effect the return of an item currently coded for Integrated Materiel Management to Service management by the application of IMC criteria.	6
Routine Reclassification Action. Indicated by Card Identification Code F to show that DLSC has reclassified an item from a weapons system oriented to a commodity oriented FSC class and IMC criteria must be applied.	6
Routing Identifier Code (RIC). A group of letters or numbers assigned to indicate the geographic location of a station, a fixed headquarters of a command, activity, or unit at a geographic location, and the general location of a tape relay or tributary station to facilitate the routing of traffic over the tape relay networks.	1, 2, 6

	Volume(s)
Secondary Address Code (SAC). See DRN 8990, chapter 12.2.	1, 3, 4
Secondary Address Indicator Code (SAIC). See DRN 9485, chapter 12.2.	3
Secondary Inventory Control Activity (SICA). See DRN 2938, chapter 12.2.	1, 2, 6, 13, 14
Sequence Code. A single-digit code which specifies the ascending order of preference between/among interchangeable items within a subgroup.	6
Service/Agency Designator Code (SADC). See DRN 4672, chapter 12.2.	2, 4, 15
Service Item Control Center (SICC). An activity which: (1) serves as a Military Service focal point for resolution of support problems for required weapons systems oriented consumable items managed by another Military Service; (2) performs such residual technical functions as configuration control, item qualitative acceptability, allowance list preparation, and maintenance of internal program support responsibility; and (3) provides assistance to the IMM, as necessary, to support requiring Service users on a timely basis.	2, 6, 13, 14
Shelf Life Code (SLC). See DRN 2943, chapter 12.2.	6, 15
Simplified File Maintenance (SFM). FLIS output consisting of a monthly maintenance update, a cumulative monthly basic record, and semiannual basic replacement record for activity files shall be provided for Federal Item Identification Data and Catalog Management Data. It shall be distributed in NIIN sequence to authorized subscribing activities on magnetic tapes via mail. Data furnished from two or more functional areas shall be sequenced together.	1, 2
Single Quality Items. Items (such as nuclear ordnance test and handling equipment) authorized for use on or with both war-reserve and training nuclear weapons.	4
Single Submitting Activity. See DRN 9255, chapter 12.2.	2, 4
Source Controlled Federal Item Identification. A type 1, 1B, 2, 4, or 4B Federal item identification (original, revised, transferred, or reinstated) representing one or more specific manufacturer's items of production certified by an end item manufacturer, or by a Government activity, to be the only known items suitable for the specific application.	4
Source of Supply Code (SOS). See DRN 3690, chapter 12.2.	4, 5, 6, 14, 15
Source of Supply Modifier Code (SOSM). See DRN 2948, chapter 12.2.	6

	Volume(s)
Specially Designed Item. The term "specially designed item" is an abbreviation of the term "specifically designed for specific use on or with specific individual types of equipment" as used in the notes in Cataloging Handbooks H2-1 and H2-2. In order to be accepted as specially designed, an item does not have to be designed specifically for use on a single piece or single model of equipment; the item may be designed for use with categories of equipment, such as all kinds of printing presses, all kinds of diesel engines.	4
Special Packaging Requirement. See DRN 0725, volume 12.	
Standard Requirement. A lengthy requirement which, because it is used repeatedly in many patterns, has been put in standardized form.	4
Standard Test Data Base (STDB). Maintained at DLSC with data input by Services/Agencies participating in the interface test program.	1
Statistical Indicator Code. See DRN 3708, volume 12.	
Subgroup. A range of items within a family group which are interchangeable with each other. Items which have no interchangeable relationship with any other item are the sole members of their subgroups. Items which are not interchangeable are assigned different subgroup code values.	6
Subgroup Code. A two-digit code which either relates interchangeable items or differentiates between items which are not interchangeable.	6
Submitted Package Sequence Number (SPSN). See DRN 8328, volume 12.	
Submitter Code. See DRN 2535, volume 12.	
Submitting Activity. Any participating activity which submits proposed catalog data directly to DLSC for approval. The submitting activity may be the activity which originates the catalog data or an intermediate monitoring activity (e.g., Defense Supply Center; Defense Nuclear Agency) through which the originating activity is required to submit its proposals to DLSC.	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7
Submitting Activity Code. See DRN 3720, volume 12.	1, 4, 5, 15
Substitute Item. An item which possesses such functional and physical characteristics as to be capable of being exchanged for another only under specified conditions or for particular applications and without alteration of the items themselves or of adjoining items. This term is synonymous with the phrase "one way interchangeability", such as item B can be interchanged in all applications for item A, but item A cannot be used in all applications requiring item B.	6

	Volume(s)
Supply Management Data. Item data which do not affect NSN assignment but are necessary to support logistics functions.	3, 6
Supply Support and Cataloging Action Request. Indicated by Card Identification Code V to show that an SSR other than provisioning received by the IMM from an ICP is the origin of the request when the item is in an FSC class subject to IMC.	6
Supply Support Request (SSR). A request submitted by the activity responsible for supporting an end item being provisioned to a Integrated Materiel Manager which manages some of the support items or is a potential manager of some new support items used in the end item.	2, 6
Suspense File. The portion of the process control sector (SSR) which will serve as a temporary repository of unique information of functional value to the Service/Agency for the implementation of a logistics data transaction within DLSC.	1, 4, 5
System Advisory Notice (SAN). Notification to Services/Agencies of the SCRs scheduled for implementation in a given SMR. The SAN will be published approximately 300 days prior to a scheduled implementation date.	1
System Change Request (SCR). A formal request for modification of the FLIS.	1, 6, 15
a. Routine - an SCR requiring at least 45 calendar days for Service/Agency coordination and distribution of the system change by DLSC a minimum of 180 days prior to implementation.	1
b. Expedite - an SCR requiring at least 45 calendar days for Service/Agency coordination and distribution of the system change by DLSC a minimum of 90 days prior to implementation.	1
c. Emergency - an SCR required to maintain the operational status of FLIS.	1
System Control Number (SCN). See DRN 3735, volume 12.	4, 6
System Management Release (SMR). Notification to Services/Agencies of a scheduled change that will be implemented. The SMR will be published approximately 240 days prior to a scheduled implementation date.	1
System Support Record (SSR). The segment of the FLIS data bank containing the sum total of information (guides, program subroutines, tables, rules, controls, statistics, codes, terms) required to support or specify the content and utilization of the FLIS data base. The SSR is comprised of the following files: Organizational Entity, Item Name, FSC, FIIG/DP/Guide, Table Look-Up, Graphics, Process Control, Mass Changes to FLIS data base, Mass Data Retrieval, and Tailored Data Interrogations.	1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 13, 14, 15

	Volume(s)
Technical Feasibility. The determination of whether the development of a data system change is possible within the limits of available technology.	1
Training Quality Items. Items designated for use on or with training nuclear weapons or on nuclear ordnance test and handling equipment but not authorized for use on war-reserve nuclear weapons.	4
Type of Cargo Code. See DRN 9260, volume 12.	1, 2, 15
Type of Financial Management Control. See DRN 0729, volume 12.	
Uniform Freight Classification Code (UFC). See DRN 3040, volume 12.	1, 2, 6, 15
Unit of Issue (U/I). See DRN 3050, volume 12.	2, 6, 14, 15
Unit of Issue Conversion Factor. See DRN 3053, volume 12.	6
Unprocessable Transaction. Transactions which did not contain the minimum essential control elements required for processing. These transactions are not queued for further processing and are not retained in the FLIS files.	1, 2, 4, 6
Using Service Code. See DRN 0745, volume 12.	
Voluntary Standard. A product standard developed under procedures published by the Department of Commerce. Its adoption by a particular industry, company, or organization is voluntary. It is used as a standard for the procurement and production of a product.	6
War-Reserve Quality Items. Items authorized for use on or with war-reserve nuclear weapons but not designated for use on training nuclear weapons or test and handling equipment.	4
Water Commodity Code. See DRN 9275, volume 12.	1, 2, 15
Weapons Integrated Materiel Manager (WIMM). The Military Service Inventory Control Point (ICP) which performs the DoD integrated materiel management functions for assigned consumable items.	2, 5, 6, 13, 14
WIMM Assignments on a By-Item Basis. Items of supply classified in those FSC classes included in the WIMM assignment but the management assignment for each individual item of supply is determined on a by-item management coding basis.	2
Withdraw. The word "withdraw" in these procedures refers specifically to activity action to remove existing data from DLSC files.	2, 6

CHAPTER 2
APPENDIX 6-2-A
CROSS REFERENCE OF CATALOG MANAGEMENT DATA INPUT DICs TO OUTPUT DICs

		OUTPUT DIC					
INPUT DIC AND SUBMITTER	ITEM MANAGEMENT	ON DATE OF RECEIPT	FORWARD TO	ROLL-UP 45 DAYS PRIOR TO ED	FORWARD TO	ON ED	FORWARD TO
KRE, KRU, Sub KFS							
LDL	IMM/Lead Service	KNA, KIF (Total seg H)	Sub AF-SA (10)	KIM	Serv (1)	KCM	DIPEC (5)
		KIF	Sub (6)			KCM	DSC (6)
		KIF	USCG (11)			KCM	NATO (9)
ED (48-78)		KIF	FAA (8)			KCM	A-Recv/Sub (7)
		KIF	NSA (8)				
		KIF (Total seg H)	N-GM (13)				
		KIF (Total seg H)	CDA (7)				
		KIF (Total seg H)	M-PA (4)				
		KRE, KRU, Sub KFS					
LDM	IMM/Lead Service	KNA	Sub			KDM	DIPEC (5)
		KIF	Sub (6)			KDM	DSC (6)
IMM/Lead Service)		KIF	USCG (11)			KDM	NATO (9)

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Volume 6

CHAPTER 2
APPENDIX 6-2-A

CROSS REFERENCE OF CATALOG MANAGEMENT DATA INPUT DICs TO OUTPUT DICs

OUTPUT DIC							
INPUT DIC AND SUBMITTER	ITEM MANAGEMENT	ON DATE OF RECEIPT	FORWARD TO	ROLL-UP 45 DAYS PRIOR TO ED	FORWARD TO	ON ED	FORWARD TO
ED (48-78)	KIF	FAA (8)			KDM	A-Recv/Sub (7)	
	KIF	NSA (8)			KSS	DAAS (14)	
	KIF	CDA (7)					
	KIF	AF-SA (10)					
	KIF	M-PA (4)					
	KIF	N-GM (13)					
	KRE, KRU, KFS	Sub					
LCM,LDM, LAD,LCD, LDD	WIMM	KNA, KIF (Total seg H)	Sub N-GM (13)		KCM, KDM	DIPEC (5)	
		KIF (Total seg H)	M-PA (4)		KCM, KDM	NATO (9)	
(IMM without a SICC)		KIF (Total seg H)	CDA (7)		KCM	A-Recv/Sub (7)	
		KIF (Total seg H)	AF-SA (10)		KSS	DAAS (14)	
		KIF	FAA (8)				
		KIF	NSA (8)				
ED (30-75)	KRE,KRU, KFS	Sub					
LAM	IMM/Lead Service	KNA, KAM	Sub Sub				

CHAPTER 2
APPENDIX 6-2-B
CROSS REFERENCE OF CONCURRENT SUBMITTAL INPUT TO OUTPUT DICs

INPUT DIC: LN-, LB-, LCP

**DIC ACTION: ESTABLISH/REINSTATE FEDERAL ITEM IDENTIFICATION (FII) OR
 CONVERT PERMANENT SYSTEM CONTROL NUMBER (PSCN) TO NATIONAL STOCK
 NUMBER (NSN)**

OUTPUT DIC	DIC INPUT	OUTPUT SCHEDULE	OUTPUT RECIPIENT	DLSC ACTION/OUTPUT CONDITION
KNA		Processing Date	Submitter	Upon approval of input transaction for DLSC processing.
KRE		Processing Date	Submitter	Upon return of the input transaction as a result of DLSC edit/validation contained in volume 11.
KRU		Processing Date	Submitter	Upon return of the input transaction as unprocessable due to invalid or missing control data elements.
KSE		Processing Date	Originator	When the input NSN is recorded in the FLIS data base with a NIIN/PSCN Status Code S and the originator is different from submitter.
KFM		Processing Date	Specified Receivers	To receivers who request that file maintenance be suppressed.
KPM		Processing Date	All Receivers	Identifies input which has been reprocessed after correction of a DLSC processing malfunction.
KMU	LN-, LB-	Processing Date	Submitter	Return as an exact match of an existing FII, and contained errors.
KPE	LN-, LB-	Processing Date	Originator	Input contained errors and is a possible duplicate of an existing FII.
KRM	LN-, LB-	Processing Date	Submitter	Exact match by reference number and/or characteristics data of existing FII.
KRP	LN-, LB-	Processing Date	Submitter	Possible match of existing FII.
KAS	LN-, LCP	Processing Date	All Receivers	Add standardization data for new FII.
KAT	LN-, LB-, LCP	Processing Date	All Receivers	Add FLIS data base data for submittal.
KCP	LCP	Processing Date	All Receivers	When PSCN is changed to NSN.
KCS	LB-	Processing Date	All Receivers	Change standardization data on reinstated FII.
KFA	LN-, LB-	Processing Date	Submitter	Possible duplicate through match by association.
KFC	LN-, LB-, LCP	Processing Date	Submitter	FLIS data base data without security classified characteristics data.
KFD	LN-, LB-, LCP	Processing Date	Submitter	FLIS data base data for review (secondary output).

CHAPTER 2
APPENDIX 6-2-B
CROSS REFERENCE OF CONCURRENT SUBMITTAL INPUT TO OUTPUT DICs

INPUT DIC: LN-, LB-, LCP

DIC ACTION: ESTABLISH/REINSTATE FII OR CONVERT PSCN TO NSN

OUTPUT DIC	DIC INPUT	OUTPUT SCHEDULE	OUTPUT RECIPIENT	DLSC ACTION/OUTPUT CONDITION
KIM	LN-, LB-, LCP	Processing Date	Retail Service	Output per note 1 on appendix 6-2-A and to GM if Navy is wholesale manager of input NSN.
KIM	LN-, LB-, LCP	60 Days after original	Delinquent Retail Service	Listing to headquarters of delinquent retail Service (to Army via MADS).
KSS	LN-, LB-, LCP	Processing Date	Defense Automatic Addressing System (DAAS)	Build Source of Supply.
KAM	LN-, LB-, LCP	Processing Date	DIPEC	If the Federal Supply Class (FSC) is one on which the Defense Industrial Plant Equipment Center requests file maintenance.
KAM	LN-, LB-, LCP	Processing Date	Activities, XF, XG, XH	When recorded as a SICA on the NSN.
KAM	LN-, LB-, LCP	Processing Date	Activities XN, XP, XW, 48	When recorded as a Primary/Secondary Inventory Control Activity (PICA or SICA) on the NSN.
KAM	LN-, LB-, LCP	Processing Date	NATO	When North Atlantic Treaty Organization is recorded on the NSN.
KAM	LN-, LB-, LCP	Processing Date	Army Receivers/Submitter/Catplng Data Activity (CDA)	When Army is the wholesale manager of the NSN and Catplng contains Maintenance Action Code (MAC) MS or SS.
KAM	LN-, LB-, LCP	Processing Date	Activity SA	When Air Force is the wholesale manager of the NSN.
KAM	LN-, LB-, LCP	Processing Date	Activity GM	When Navy is the wholesale manager of the NSN.
KAM	LN-, LB-, LCP	Processing Date	Activity PA	When Marine Corps is the wholesale manager of the NSN.
KDS	LN-, LCP	Date of Processing	Authorized Data Receiver	If standardization relationship is submitted or recorded in the FLIS data base.
KEC	LN-, LB-	Date of Processing	Submitter	Output exceeds MADS limitations.
KNI	LN-, LB- (except LNK or LBK)	Date of Processing	Submitter	To submitter and originator if different for correction of missing or erroneous Federal Item Identification Guide (FIIG) section III data. (Code 8M or 8N)
KFS	LB-	Date of Processing	Submitter	When the input NSN is recorded with a NIIN/PSCN Status Code other than 4 or 8.
KFS	LCP	Date of Processing	Submitter	When the input NSN/PSCN is recorded with a NIIN/PSCN Status Code other than 0 or 6.
KFP	LBC, LBW, LNC, LNK	180 days after Effective Date	Submitter	FII (type 2,4,4A(M), or 4B(N)) has Reference/Partial Descriptive Method Reason Code (RPDMRC) of 5 for 180 days.

CHAPTER 3
ADD, CHANGE, OR DELETE MOE RULE AND RELATED DATA

6.3.1 Segments and Data Elements.

a. Major Organizational Entity (MOE) Rules and related data elements are input to the Defense Logistics Services Center (DLSC) through use of the following three segments:

(1) Segment B, which consists of the elements of data necessary to portray an individual Service/ Agency management profile in relation to an item identification.

(2) Segment R will be used when adding, changing, or deleting single data elements or a combination of data elements. The permissible data elements are reflected with the applicable input formats for the Document Identifier Codes (DICs) that contain this segment.

(3) Segment T, which is used to delete an entire MOE Rule and its related segment B data elements.

b. The related data elements, excluding supplementary type activity registrations, are added, changed, or deleted as reflected in the applicable DIC input formats except as follows:

(1) The Acquisition Method Code (AMC, DRN 2871) and Acquisition Method Suffix Code (AMSC, DRN 2876) are assigned as follows:

(a) By the Primary Inventory Control Activity (PICA) for each item that is Service-managed or retained (PICA Level of Authority (LOA) 06, 22, or 23) for the first MOE Rule established. Subsequent MOE Rule AMC/AMSC submittals must be blank or equal to the first MOE Rule established.

(b) By the Integrated Material Manager (IMM, PICA LOA 01, 02, or 15) for the first MOE Rule established. Subsequent MOE Rule AMC/AMSC submittals must be blank or equal to the first MOE Rule established.

(c) By the Foreign Military Sales PICA (PICA LOA 99) for every MOE Rule established.

(d) By the Civil Agency, Coast Guard (USCG), National Security Agency (NSA), Defense Nuclear Agency (DNA) for every MOE Rule established.

(e) AMC and AMSC changes (DIC LCD) submitted by PICA LOA 01, 02, 06, 15, 22, or 23 will automatically be recorded, by DLSC, onto the FLIS data base against applicable Secondary Inventory Control Activity (SICA) segment B records. DIC KCD will be output to the appropriate SICA data receivers whenever the AMC and AMSC are automatically updated.

(2) Item Management Coding. When the Federal Supply Class (FSC) for the submitted stock number is subject to Item Management Coding, the Card Identification Code, IMC (CIC), DRN 0099; the Item Management Code (IMC), DRN 2744; and the Item Management Coding Activity (IMCA), DRN 2748 must be input on Military Service segment B records as indicated: (See chapter 6.8.)

(a) When the input Change MOE Rule Data transaction (LCU) involves a change of PICA, the CIC must be input for each Military Service segment B record for submitted PICA LOA 22, and only for the PICA segment B record for submitted PICA LOA 06 or 23. (EXCEPTION: The CIC must not be input when the PICA change is within a Service or from IMM to IMM.) When the input LCU does not involve a change of PICA, the CIC must not be input.

(b) When the segment B transaction is for adopt, new item, or reactivation actions and contains a MOE Rule with a PICA Level of Authority of 01, 02, 22, or 99, the CIC must be included on each PICA/SICA segment B input.

(c) When the segment B transaction is for adopt, new item, or reactivation actions and contains a MOE Rule with a PICA Level of Authority of 06 or 23, the segment B for the Service manager (PICA) line must contain a CIC. The CIC may not be submitted on segment Bs for SICA line(s).

(d) When segment B is input to adopt an item and contains a MOE Rule with a PICA Level of Authority of 26, the CIC must be input.

(e) The CIC will be used for IMC statistics. If the CIC is present on an effective dated item status transaction, it will be stored in the DLSC future file until the effective date. On the effective date, or on date of processing if the item status transaction was zero effective dated, the IMC statistics will be updated and the CIC will be removed from the transaction prior to recording in segment B.

(f) When the item is coded for IMM management (PICA LOA 01 or 02) and the segment B submittal is for a Military Service line, the IMC and IMCA must be included on the PICA/SICA segment B input.

(g) When the item is Lead Service-managed (PICA LOA 22), IMC must be submitted for the Military Service PICA/SICA segment B records.

(h) When the item is Service-managed with a PICA LOA 06, 23, or 26, IMC must be submitted for the PICA segment B record only.

(i) If the IMC/IMCA must be changed for an existing, active NSN, a segment R transaction (LCD) with a CIC of C will be submitted to DLSC to change the IMC (other than Z) for a IMM/Service-managed item in a IMM (DLA or GSA) FSC. Since the IMC change does not cause a PICA/Service activity change, there is no change of IMCA.

(j) If a Federal Supply Class (FSC) for an item changes from a commodity oriented FSC to a weapons oriented FSC, the Item Management Code (IMC) and Item Management Coding Activity (IMCA) are no longer required. On the effective date of the FSC change (LCG), DLSC will automatically delete the IMC/IMCA and will output a DIC KDD to all data receivers recorded on the item. The KDD will reflect DRNs 8290, 2744, and 2748. If the Military Service PICA LOA is 06 or 23, one KDD will be output containing the MOE Rule, IMC and recorded on the manager's (PICA) segment B record. If the Military Service PICA LOA is 22 or 26, a KDD will be output for each Military Service MOE Rule on the item. The Document Control Serial Number in the DIC KDD will be that of the input DIC LCG.

c. A segment B (MOE Rule and Related Data) must be furnished concurrently with a request for NSN assignment or when reinstating a previously cancelled NSN (e.g., cancel-inactive, etc.).

d. Registration of supplementary authorized item identification data collaborators/data receivers (DRNs 2533 and 2534) may be accomplished with DICs LAD, LCD, and LDD.

(1) If an item is IMM-managed (PICA LOA is 01, 02, or 23 - excluding management by activity KX) and the FSC is a category B FSC, the supported Service represented by the recorded MOE Rule may bypass the single submitter and submit supplementary data collaborator/receiver recordings directly to DLSC.

(2) If an item is IMM-managed (PICA LOA 01, 02, or 23) and the FSC is a category A single submitter FSC, supplementary data collaborator/receiver recordings must be submitted through the authorized single submitter for the FSC.

(3) If an item is IMM or Lead Service-managed

(PICA LOA 06 or 22), supplementary data collaborator/receiver recordings must be submitted through the IMM or Lead Service.

e. Nonconsumable Item Material Support Code (NIMSC - DRN 0076) changes must be submitted under DIC LCD and must contain a Date, Effective, Logistics Action (DRN 2128).

(1) If current NIMSC recorded in the DLSC FLIS data base is 5 or 6 and the LCD transaction reflects a change to NIMSC 1, 2, 3, or 8, the effective date (DRN 2128) time frame must be 75 to 120 days.

(2) If current NIMSC recorded in the FLIS data base is 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, or 9 and the LCD transaction reflects a change to NIMSC 5 or 6, the effective date time frame must be 75 to 120 days.

(3) If current NIMSC recorded in the FLIS data base is 5 or 6 and the LCD transaction reflects a change to 5 or 6, the effective date time frame must be 75 to 120 days.

(4) If current NIMSC recorded in the FLIS data base is 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, or 9 and the LCD transaction reflects a change to NIMSC 1, 2, 3, or 8, the effective date time frame must be 0 to 120 days.

(5) If current NIMSC recorded in the FLIS data base is alpha and the LCD transaction reflects a change to a different alpha NIMSC, the effective date time frame must be 0 to 120 days.

6.3.2 MOE Rule and FSC Tables are maintained in volume 13. Reference should be made for information regarding use of and changes to these tables in the FLIS System Support Records (SSRs). Volume 13 also contains Service/Agency contact points for changes to the tables, a cross reference listing from activity to MOE Rule, and instructions and tables used for registration of activity interest by IMMs.

Policy concerning the tables is reflected in volume 2, chapter 2.1 and volume 4, section 4.2.1 of this manual and in the Federal Catalog System Policy Manual. Output data reflecting changes made to the SSR is explained in paragraph 6.3.11.aa.

a. When file maintenance to SSR/FLIS data base data is required by a Service/Agency due to a FLIS System Change Request (SCR) (e.g., logistics transfer), DLSC-S will monitor the results through the Item Management Statistical Series section 21 report, MOE Rule Distribution (IMSS-21).

b. If a Service/Agency has not input the transaction(s) necessary to update pending erroneous segment B or future effective dated file records to the FLIS data base, DLSC-S will interrogate the FLIS data base for those MOE Rules recorded on items and output the results to the responsible Service/ Agency for initiation of corrective action.

c. Upon completion and notification of the updated transaction(s), the affected Service/Agency focal point will provide DLSC-S with the required information for retention, cancellation, and/or deletion of specific MOE Rule(s) from the SSR files. (See volume 2, section 2.8.3 and volume 13, section 13.1.5.)

6.3.3 Deletion of Invalid Logistics Transfers (DIC LDZ)

a. For items in commodity oriented FSC classes, the gaining inventory manager and the Item Management Classification Agency for the item must determine the validity of challenged logistics transfers. For items in FSC classes other than commodity oriented, the gaining and losing inventory managers must determine the validity of challenged logistics transfers. Transfers involving an FSC change are not subject to deletion.

b. If a logistics transfer is determined to be invalid by the appropriate activities, the DLA Logistics Reassignment Monitor (DLA-OPL) may authorize the DLSC program manager (DLSC-S) to delete the logistics transfer from the DLSC futures file, provided that the effective date of the transfer is at least 60 days in the future.

c. The DLSC program manager (DLSC-S) only may input the Delete Logistics Transfer (DIC LDZ) transaction to delete all futures file segment Zs containing segments B, H, or T that effect the logistics transfer.

d. If the deleted transactions were contained in a DIC LMD package with other transactions, the remaining transactions will be processed immediately into the FLIS data base, if they have not already been recorded on the FLIS data base on date of processing.

6.3.4 Nonuser (Storage) Function MOE Rules. A Military Service/Agency may perform the storage function but not provide cataloging and inventory management for an item of supply. It may record the storage function on the DLSC FLIS data base and receive item manager/Lead Service Catalog Management Data by using a nonuser-storage (first position T) MOE Rule Number.

a. The T MOE Rule may only be added or deleted. The effective date must be zero-filled.

b. Item Status and Item Management Coding Data are not permissible on T MOE Rules.

c. Output as a result of T MOE Rule actions will be limited to the submitting activity and the storage activity. The storage activity is recorded in the second and third positions of the T MOE Rule Number.

6.3.5 Add MOE Rule Number and Related Data

(DIC LAU). To record the adoption of an existing NSN or North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Stock Number by a participating activity by application of a pre-established MOE Rule, prepare input to DLSC files in accordance with Document Identifier Code LAU. (See volume 8, chapter 8.1 or volume 9, chapter 9.1 for input format.) (See volume 4, chapter 4.15 for instructions pertaining to NATO Stock Numbers.)

a. When a supported Service (SICA) MOE Rule being added represents IMM/Lead Service/DoD manager (PICA LOA 06, 22, 23) management, the PICA MOE Rule must be recorded on the FLIS data base or submitted with the SICA Rules. This input transaction may include the recording of additional authorized II data collaborators/receivers when supplementary to the submitted MOE Rule. A maximum of 10 MOE Rules may be added to an NSN under one Document Control Number.

b. Effective Date Criteria: When adding a MOE Rule, the effective date field may contain zeros (000000) for an immediate effective date; or it may contain a valid Julian date, not to exceed 120 days, adjusted to the first day of a month. Exception: NATO/FG (foreign government) recordings (LOA 81) must be zero filled or blank.

c. On the output date of a KIM as a result of an LAU transaction recording a retail manager, a 60-day suspense will be established for receipt of Catalog Management Data (CMD). If CMD is not received within this period, the delinquent retail manager will be sent a second KIM, and a listing of the NSNs will be sent to the Service's headquarters. Second KIMs to Army headquarters will be output via **MADS**. The addresses for the listings are as follows:

Air Force - CASC-CBR
Marine Corps - USMC-CSY-10/1
Navy - NAVSUP Code 04511A

d. If the submitted Add MOE Rule Data transaction (DIC LAU) represents a DoD/Civil wholesale manager (recorded PICA Level of Authority is 01, 02, 06, 11, 22, 23, or 26 (military)) and the submitter is the PICA, the LAU must be input concurrently with the manager's CMD under DIC LMD. (See volume 8, chapter 8.1 or volume 9, chapter 9.1 for LMD format.)

e. *When an Add MOE Rule data transaction (DIC LAU) is processed to add a SICA MOE Rule reflecting SICA LOA 5D, 7D or 9D to an item for which the only MOE Rule recorded is that of a Defense Supply Center (DSC) (i.e., first position of the MOE Rule is a D, PICA LOA 01, and no SICA), DLSC will automatically delete the DSC MOE Rule at the time the Service/Agency MOE Rule is recorded in the B segment. A DSC MOE Rule reflecting IMM may not be recorded on the FLIS data base when one or more SICA MOE Rules with a SICA LOA of 5D, 7D or 9D are recorded. If a DSC MOE Rule is recorded in the futures file, no SICA MOE Rules with SICA LOAs of 5D, 7D or 9D may be recorded with an effective date less than that of the DSC MOE Rule.*

f. DLSC Generation of DIC LAU. When a recorded SICA, with PICA LOA 01, submits an inactive Phrase Code (L,N,T,V, or Z), DLSC will generate an LDU to remove the submitting services MOE Rule. If this LDU will delete the last recorded service MOE Rule, DLSC will also generate an LAU with MOE Rule D--1 for the recorded PICA using the effective date of the LDU.

g. When an Add MOE Rule Data transaction (DIC LAU) is processed to add a PICA MOE Rule reflecting PICA LOA 22 or 99 to an item, DLSC will automatically delete any existing Integrated Material Management (IMM) CMD record. This will occur on the effective date of the LAU transaction.

6.3.6 Change MOE Rule Number and Related Data (DIC LCU). To record a change of management responsibility for an existing NSN, such as a logistics transfer of management responsibility, prepare input to DLSC files in accordance with DIC LCU. (See volume 8, chapter 8.1 or volume 9, chapter 9.1 for input format.) A maximum of 10 MOE Rules may be changed on an NSN under one Document Control Number. An LCU transaction must contain a MOE Rule change and may contain any other appropriate related data element changes. If the MOE Rule is not being changed, use DIC LCD (Change Data Elements) to submit segment B data element changes.

a. MOE Rule change actions will be submitted by the authorized submitter for the gaining manager's MOE Rule.

b. A change of MOE Rule involving an IMM as the losing manager and a Lead Service as the gaining manager, which affects the Source of Supply for an item, will result in a pseudo Source of Supply (to delete the IMM SoS) being generated internally by DLSC. The IMM SoS will be deleted from both the DLSC and Defense Automatic Addressing System (DAAS) SoS files on the effective date of the MOE Rule change.

c. When changing a MOE Rule, all data for the new MOE Rule must be submitted (including any supplementary collaborators/receivers). The former MOE Rule and related segment B data will be deleted (including any supplementary collaborators/receivers recorded on the item). NOTE: On LCU transactions, DLSC will automatically transfer all Supplemental Collaborator/Receiver Codes recorded with the losing MOE Rule to the Supplemental Collaborator/Receiver field in the FLIS data base for NSN with the gaining MOE Rule.

d. When a MOE Rule change involves an Integrated Materiel Manager/Lead Service transfer, the effective date must not be less than a minimum of 75 days, adjusted to the first day of a month. Maximum effective date cannot exceed 180 days. (See volume 2, paragraph 2.8.4.h.)

e. When a MOE Rule change involves transfer of a Coast Guard (USCG) peculiar item (MOE Rule with USCG as PICA LOA 26) on which no Military Service users are recorded to management (MOE Rule with USCG as SICA LOA 5D, 5G, 67), the effective date field may be zero filled for an immediate effective date. Maximum effective date cannot exceed 120 days.

f. When a MOE Rule change does not involve an IMM/Lead Service transfer, the effective date must not be less than a minimum of 30 days, adjusted to the first day of a month. Maximum effective date cannot exceed 120 days. (See volume 2, paragraph 2.8.4.j.)

g. When a Change MOE Rule Data transaction (DIC LCU) is processed to reassign an item from an IMM/Lead Service manager to a Foreign Military Sales (FMS) manager, the former IMM/Lead Service Source of Supply will be inactivated and retained. In the case of a former lead service, its inactivated source of supply will be moved to the IMM field of the FLIS SOS file.

6.3.7 Delete MOE Rule Number (DIC LDU). To record the deletion of management responsibility from an existing NSN or NATO Stock Number by a participating activity, prepare input to DLSC files in accordance with DIC LDU. (See volume 8, chapter 8.1 or volume 9, chapter 9.1 for input format.) (See volume 4, chapter 4.15 for instructions pertaining to NATO Stock Numbers.)

a. When two or more MOE Rules are recorded and these rules represent a IMM/Lead Service type relationship, the PICA cannot delete the MOE Rule for his Service/Agency unless a deletion of the supported activity(s) MOE Rule(s) is included or in process with a less-than or equal effective date. In addition to deleting the MOE Rule Number, this transaction will remove the item status codes and authorized data collaborators/receivers which are recorded as supplementary to the MOE Rule being deleted. A maximum of 10 MOE Rules may be deleted from a stock number under one Document Control Number.

b. If the submitted Delete MOE Rule data (DIC LDU) represents withdrawal of wholesale manager interest (recorded PICA Level of Authority is 01, 02, 06, 11, 22, 23, or 26 (military)) and the MOE Rule being deleted is the last MOE Rule recorded on the FLIS data base and active CMD is currently recorded on the DLSC FLIS data base, the LDU must be submitted concurrently with the action deleting/inactivating the CMD (DIC LDM/LCM/LAD) under DIC LMD. (See volume 8, chapter 8.1 or volume 9 chapter 9.1 for LMD format.)

c. Deletion of the single manager MOE rules can not result in deletion of VA single submitter MOE Rules when KX or CZ and VA are both recorded on items in FSG 65 and 89.

d. Coast Guard Catalog Management Data (segment H) will automatically be purged from the FLIS data base when an LDU transaction removes the Coast Guard MOE Rule for that NSN.

e. When deleting MOE Rule Number (except for DNA, NSA, and DIPEC interest-only rules), the effective date must not be less than 30 days or exceed 120 days. The date must be adjusted to the first day of a month following date of processing. (See volume 2, paragraph 2.8.4.m.)

f. When deleting a DNA, NSA, or DIPEC interest-only MOE Rule Number, the effective date

may be zero filled (00000); when deleting a NATO/FG MOE Rule Number, it must be zero filled or blank.

(1) The recorded service (SICA) may transmit to DLSC a DIC LMD containing a deletion of MOE Rule (DIC LDU) and appropriate CMD update (DIC LCM or LAD) to add an inactive Phrase Code. CG SICA may submit DIC LDU without CMD. DLSC will automatically delete CG CMD on the effective date of the LDU. Output will be generated per Appendix 6-2-B.

(2) If the LDU removes the last Military Service MOE Rule reflecting DLA as the PICA (LOA 01), a LAU with MOE Rule D_1 will be generated using the effective date of the LDU.

g. DLSC Generation of DIC LDU.

(1) DLSC will generate LDU transactions onto the futures file under the following conditions:

(a) When a SICA submits Phrase Code (DRN 2862) L, N, V, or Z and the SICA MOE Rule is recorded on the FLIS data base, DLSC will generate an LDU for the SICA MOE Rule. The LDU effective date will be six months after the effective date of the CMD. (See 6.3.5.f.)

(b) When a SICA submits Phrase Code T, DLSC will generate an LDU for the SICA MOE Rule. The LDU effective date will be thirty days in the future, adjusted to the first day of subsequent month. (See 6.3.5.f.)

(c) When a PICA (PICA LOA 06, 22, 23) submits Phrase Code T, DLSC will generate an LDU for the PICA MOE Rule and all SICA MOE Rules. The LDU effective date will be thirty days in the future, adjusted to the first day of the subsequent month.

(d) When a Center or GSA (PICA LOA 01, 02) submits Phrase Code T, DLSC will generate an LDU for all MOE Rules with an LOA 01/02. The LDU effective date will be 30 days in the future, adjusted to the first day of the subsequent month.

(e) When a PICA (PICA LOA 06, 22 23) submits Phrase Code M or P, DLSC will generate an LDU for the PICA MOE Rule and all SICA MOE Rules. The LDU effective date will be six months after the effective date of the CMD.

(f) When a Center or GSA (PICA LOA 01/02) submits Phrase Code M or P, DLSC will generate an LDU for all MOE Rules with a PICA LOA 01 or 02. The LDU effective date will be six months after the effective date of the CMD.

(2) DLSC-generated LDU Document Control Serial Numbers will contain 9T9T for the originator and submitter, the current date, and the last seven positions of the CMD Document Control Serial Number. The Deletion Reason Code (DRN 4540) will be 7.

(3) Purging DLSC-generated LDUs. The SM, HE and HK return code edits will be bypassed, and the LDUs generated by DLSC as a result of a SICA input of Phrase Codes L, N, V, or Z will be removed from the futures file under the following conditions:

(a) If an LCU action for the SICA MOE Rule recorded in the futures file as a DLSC-generated delete action (LDU) is submitted with an effective date that is less than the DLSC-generated LDU effective date, the DLSC-generated LDU will be removed from the futures file and the LCU will be recorded on the futures file. An LCU submitted under LMD will not delete a DLSC-generated MOE Rule in the futures file.

(b) If a delete action (LDU) for the SICA

MOE Rule recorded in the futures file as a DLSC-generated delete action is submitted with an effective date that is less than the DLSC-generated LDU effective date, the DLSC-generated LDU will be removed from the futures file and the submitted LDU will be recorded on the futures file. An LDU submitted under LMD will not delete a DLSC-generated MOE Rule in the futures file.

(c) If an adopt action (LAU) for the SICA MOE Rule recorded in the futures file as a DLSC-generated delete action (LDU) is submitted with a zero effective date, the DLSC-generated LDU will be deleted from the futures file. Output as a result of the LAU will be generated on the date of processing. An LAU submitted under LMD will not delete a DLSC-generated MOE Rule in the futures file.

h. Removal of T MOE Rule. If a storage function (first position T) MOE Rule is recorded on the DLSC FLIS data base and another MOE Rule for the same Service/Agency is added with DIC LAU, DLSC will take the following actions:

(1) Remove the T MOE Rule from the FLIS data base on the processing date of the LAU.

(2) Generate a zero effective dated DIC KDU for the T MOE Rule. The Document Control Serial Number for the KDU will contain 9T9T for the originator and submitter, the current date, and the last seven positions of the DIC LAU Document Control Serial Number.

i. Deletion of Secondary Inventory Control Activity (SICA) MOE Rules.

(1) The recorded SICA may transmit to DLSC a DIC LMD containing a deletion of MOE Rule (DIC LDU) and appropriate CMD update (DIC LCM or LAD) to add an inactive phrase code. Coast Guard SICAs may submit DIC LDU without CMD. DLSC will automatically delete Coast Guard CMD

on the effective date of the LDU. Output will be generated per Appendix 6-2-b.

(2) If the LDU removes the last military service MOE Rule reflecting DLA as the PICA (LOA 01), an LAU with MOE Rule D-1 will be generated using the effective date of the LDU.

6.3.8 Add, Change, Delete Data Element(s)

a. Add Data Element(s) (DIC LAD). To record additional permissible data elements for a specific MOE Rule for an existing NSN, prepare input to DLSC files in accordance with DIC LAD. See volume 8, chapter 8.1 or volume 9, chapter 9.1 for input format; refer to the LAD input format for the table of permissible DRNs which can be added.

b. Change Data Element(s) (DIC LCD). To record changes to previously recorded data elements for a specific MOE Rule on an existing NSN when the MOE Rule is not being changed, prepare input to DLSC files in accordance with DIC LCD. LCD for Nonconsumable Item Material Support Code (NIMSC - DRN 0076) changes must be effective dated. See volume 8, chapter 8.1 or volume 9, chapter 9.1 for input format; refer to the LCD input format for the table of permissible DRNs which can be changed.

c. Delete Data Element(s) (DIC LDD). To record the deletion of previously recorded data elements for a specific MOE Rule for an existing NSN, prepare input to DLSC files in accordance with DIC LDD. See volume 8, chapter 8.1 or volume 9, chapter 9.1 for input format; refer to LDD input format for the table of permissible DRNs which can be deleted.

6.3.9 Multiple DIC Input (DIC LMD). When it is necessary to accomplish input actions simultaneously, multiple DIC transactions may be submitted under the same document number for an existing NSN. Input to DLSC files will be prepared in

accordance with the acceptable input DIC combination grid included with Document Identifier Code LMD (Multiple DIC Input). See volume 8, chapter 8.1 or volume 9, chapter 9.1 for input format. (See volume 4, chapter 4.15 for instructions pertaining to NATO Stock Numbers.)

a. Concurrent submittal of segment B and segment H data will be input under DIC LMD for the following conditions:

(1) Change in Logistics Management (Logistics Reassignment (LR)). If there is a change of logistics management involving a change of PICA, the gaining manager must submit the MOE Rule data changes (DIC/LAU/LCU/LDU) for each Service or DoD activity retaining interest on the item and the gaining IMM CMD (DIC LCM/LAM) under DIC LMD.

(2) Change in Logistics Management (LR) and FSC. If there is an FSC class change on the item involved in the logistics reassignment (change of logistics management involving a change of PICA), the gaining manager must submit the proposed FSC change (DIC LCG), the MOE Rule data changes (DIC LAU/LCU/LDU) for each Service or DoD activity retaining interest on the item, and the gaining IMM CMD (DIC LCM/LAM) under DIC LMD.

(3) Add Wholesale Interest. If the MOE Rule data to be added represents wholesale management (PICA Level of Authority is 01, 02, 06, 22, 23, or 26 (military)), the new manager must submit the Add MOE Rule (DIC LAU) and Add CMD (DIC LAM) under DIC LMD.

(4) Withdrawal of Wholesale Interest. If the MOE Rule to be withdrawn is the last MOE Rule recorded on the item and represents wholesale management (PICA Level of Authority is 01, 02, 06, 11,

15, 22, 23, or 26 (military)) and active CMD is currently recorded on the FLIS data base, the current item manager must submit the Delete MOE Rule Data (DIC LDU) and the withdraw/inactivate CMD (DIC LDM, LCM, LAD) under DIC LMD.

(5) Cancellation with Replacement. If an item identification (II) is being cancelled as a duplicate item or with a replacement NSN, the retained item manager will submit the cancellation action (DIC LKD or LKU) and the related inactive CMD under DIC LMD.

b. Effective dates for all DICs submitted under the LMD must be the same. For effective date time frame standards, see volume 10, table 145.

c. Deletion of Invalid Logistics Transfers. If a logistics transfer is contained in an LMD package, it may be deleted in accordance with section 6.3.3 along with related CMD (segment H) transactions. All other transactions contained with the deleted logistics transfer under DIC LMD will be processed into the FLIS data base immediately.

6.3.10 Outputs Generated from Processing MOE Rule and Related Data. The following paragraphs set forth the various types of output which will be generated from processing additions, changes, and deletions of MOE Rules and related data for an existing National Stock Number (NSN). For applicable input/output Document Identifier Code (DIC) chart, refer to volume 10, section 10.3.3. For edit/validation criteria, see volume 11. Return codes are located in chapter 10.2.

a. Add MOE Rule Number and Related Data (DIC KAU) will be output to II data receivers recorded on an existing NSN to provide the MOE Rule and related item status data which have been recorded in the FLIS data base for the NSN. In addition, the output record may include Item Management

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Coding and authorized II data collaborators/receivers which are supplementary to the submitted MOE Rule. (See volume 8, chapter 8.2 or volume 9, chapter 9.2 for output format.) Add this data to your file.

b. Change MOE Rule Number and Related Data (DIC KCU) will be output to II data receivers recorded on an existing NSN when the former MOE Rule has been changed in the FLIS data base. In addition to the former MOE Rule, the new MOE Rule and all applicable data will be reflected. (See volume 8, chapter 8.2 or volume 9, chapter 9.2 for output format.) Remove the former MOE Rule and its related data (including the item status codes and supplementary authorized II data collaborators/receivers) and replace with this new MOE Rule and its related data.

c. Delete MOE Rule Number (DIC KDU) will be output to II data receivers recorded on an existing NSN to provide for the deletion of a MOE Rule from the FLIS data base. All related data including item status codes and any supplementary authorized II data collaborators/receivers which were recorded against the deleted MOE Rule have also been removed. See volume 8, chapter 8.2 or volume 9, chapter 9.2 for output format.

(1) If the deleted MOE Rule is for your activity, remove all data for this NSN from your files.

(2) If the deleted MOE Rule is not for your activity, remove only the deleted MOE Rule (with its related data including supplementary authorized II data collaborators/receivers) from your file.

d. Add Data Element(s) (DIC KAD) will be output to II data receivers recorded on an existing NSN when permissible data elements have been added to the FLIS data base for the NSN. (See volume 8, chapter 8.2 or volume 9, chapter 9.2 for output

format.) Add these data elements to your file for the cited MOE Rule.

e. Change Data Element(s) (DIC KCD) will be output to II data receivers recorded on an existing NSN when permissible data elements have been changed in the FLIS data base for the NSN. (See volume 8, chapter 8.2 or volume 9, chapter 9.2 for output format.) Replace the data elements in your file with these corresponding data elements for the cited MOE Rule. If a supplementary authorized II data collaborator/receiver is being changed, the former authorized II data collaborator/receiver will also be reflected in this output.

f. Delete Data Element(s) (DIC KDD) will be output to II data receivers recorded on an existing NSN when permissible data elements have been deleted from the FLIS data base for the NSN. (See volume 8, chapter 8.2 or volume 9, chapter 9.2 for output format.) Delete these data elements from your file for the cited MOE Rule.

g. Notification of Approval (DIC KNA) will be output to the submitter and originator, if different, to advise that a transaction was processed and approved. (See volume 8, chapter 8.2 or volume 9, chapter 9.2 for output format.)

h. Notification of Return (Submitter) (DIC KRE) will be output to the submitting activity of a transaction which contained errors. This output will reflect the Data Record Number (DRN) and applicable return code identifying the error condition(s). The value of the DRN will be included, when applicable. (See volume 8, chapter 8.2 or volume 9, chapter 9.2 for output format.)

i. Notification of Unprocessable Package (Submitter) (DIC KRU) will be output to the submitting activity when the input transaction is unprocessable because a control element required for processing was missing or not identifiable. (See volume 8,

chapter 8.2 or volume 9, chapter 9.2 for output format.) Correct and resubmit the transaction in its entirety.

j. NIIN/PSCN Status Index (DIC KFS) will identify the status recorded in the FLIS data base for the submitted National Item Identification Number/ Permanent System Control Number. Verify the NIIN/PSCN, correct and resubmit. If the NIIN/PSCN is correct, follow the instructions for the applicable NIIN/PSCN Status Code. (See volume 8, chapter 8.2 or volume 9, chapter 9.2 for output format.) (See volume 10, table 18 for NIIN/PSCN Status Codes.)

k. Notification to Increment FMSN (DIC KFM) will be output to data receivers for which mechanized output file maintenance data has been suppressed. The transaction represented by the input DIC reflected in this output header has been processed, the FLIS data base updated, and the File Maintenance Sequence Number incremented. Use this record to increment the File Maintenance Sequence Number in your mechanized file. (See volume 8, chapter 8.2 or volume 9, chapter 9.2 for output format.)

l. Submitted NIIN/PSCN Security Classified (Originator Only) (DIC KSE) will be output to the originating activity, when different from the submitting activity, for a transaction which was returned to the submitter because the item is security classified. (See volume 8, chapter 8.2 or volume 9, chapter 9.2 for output format.) This notification is to advise your activity of this condition.

m. DAAS Source of Supply Update (DIC KSS) will be generated internally by DLSC. It will reflect a source of supply generated from a MOE Rule add/change/delete action. See volume 8, chapter 8.2 for output format (card format only).

n. Conflict Notification (DIC KNI). The input DIC identified in the output header has been processed and the data recorded in the FLIS data base or future file; however, a conflict was revealed during processing as indicated by a conflict code. (See volume 8, chapter 8.2 or volume 9, chapter 9.2 for output format; see volume 10, table 109 for conflict codes.)

o. Follow-up Notification (DIC KFP) will be output when data to be added or changed for the NSN reflected in this output header has not yet been received by DLSC. (See volume 8, chapter 8.2 or volume 9, chapter 9.2 for output format; see volume 10, section 10.3.7 for Follow-Up Condition Codes.)

p. Item Management Coding Advice Notification (DIC KVI) will be generated by DLSC as a result of a special project for the reason identified by the IMC Card Identification Code. (See volume 8, chapter 8.2 or volume 9, chapter 9.2 for output formats.) Appropriate IMC information must be submitted to DLSC.

q. Advance Informative FLIS Data Base File Data (DIC KIE) will be output as a result of recording an effective dated add (LAU) or change (LCU) MOE Rule transaction in the FLIS data base future file. This output contains the current file data and the segment B record(s) from the LAU or LCU. It will be furnished to those II data receivers pre-established for the MOE Rule which will be recorded on the effective date and any supplementary receivers included on the input segment B. Normal file maintenance data will be furnished on the effective date. (See volume 8, chapter 8.2 or volume 9, chapter 9.2 for output format.)

r. Informative Data for Pending Effective Dated Actions (DIC KIF) will be output when an effective dated transaction has been processed and recorded in the future file. This output will be furnished to those II data receivers pre-established for the MOE Rules

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currently recorded in the FLIS data base. DIC KIF output to NATO/FG will be suppressed. Any supplementary II data receivers and receivers of FSC file maintenance data will also receive this output. A segment Z will contain the data which was recorded in the future file. It will also reflect the effective date, the input DIC, and the originator of the transaction. The FLIS data base will be updated on the effective date, and normal file maintenance data will be furnished. (See volume 8, chapter 8.2 or volume 9, chapter 9.2 for output format.)

s. File Data for Replacement NSNs/PSCNs when not Authorized for Procurement (DIC KFR) (Item Standard-ization Code 3) will be secondary output as a result of processing an adopt action by your activity when the NSN is "not authorized for procurement". FLIS data base data for the Replacement NSN is forwarded. The document number is identical to the document number used in your adopt transaction. (See volume 8, chapter 8.2 or volume 9, chapter 9.2 for output format.) This data may be added to your file if applicable.

t. FLIS Data Base File Data (DIC KFD) will be a secondary output forwarded because the submitted item (1) was previously cancelled as a duplicate (KFD data is for duplicate item); or (2) was cancelled to use another item (KFD data is for "use" item); or (3) was cancelled with replacement (KFD data is for replacement item); or (4) is inactive (no recorded MOE Rule); or (5) contained error conditions found during processing which prohibit introducing the submitted data into the FLIS data base. (See volume 8, chapter 8.2 or volume 9, chapter 9.2 for output format.) Review this FLIS data base data in conjunction with your submittal and other output DICs in this package and initiate appropriate corrective action.

u. Add FLIS Data Base Data (DIC KAT) will be output as a result of (1) new NIIN/PSCN assignment, (2) reinstatement of an NSN, or (3) your

activity being added as a data receiver to this item. New authorized II data receivers will be furnished a complete item data package as recorded in the FLIS data base. (See volume 8, chapter 8.2 or volume 9, chapter 9.2 for output format.)

v. Multiple DICs (DIC KMD) will be the primary output DIC in the header to indicate that an output from DLSC contains multiple file maintenance DICs under the same document number. (See volume 8, chapter 8.2 or volume 9, chapter 9.2 for output format.) Update your file in accordance with instructions for the other output DICs in this package.

w. Catalog Management Data Related Outputs.

(1) Add Catalog Management Data (DIC KAM) will be selectively output to Army activities (Army CMD only), if CMD is available on file, when collaborators/receivers are added to an NSN as a result of an LAD or LCD transaction. It may also be output to applicable Army collaborators/receivers on the replacing MOE Rule as a result of processing an LCU transaction. (See volume 8, chapter 8.2 or volume 9, chapter 9.2 for output format.) Add this data for this NSN to your file.

(2) Delete Catalog Management Data (DIC KDM) will be output to the losing IMM when an LCU is submitted changing logistics management from IMM to Service. PICA CMD (DIC KIM) will be output to the recorded SICA when a change (DIC LCD) is processed against its segment B to change a 1-5 or 9 NIMSC to 6. This output will set triggers for follow-ups for submission of CMD update as applies for DIC KIM. (See volume 8, chapter 8.2 or volume 9, chapter 9.2 for output format.) Delete (IMM) CMD from your file.

(3) Catalog Management Data as a Result of IMM Input (DIC KIM) is output to CMD submitting activities for Services supported by IMM/Lead Service as result of IMM/Lead Service input of Add/

Change MOE Rule Number and Related Data (LAU, LCU). IMM/Lead Service CMD is recorded on the futures file and reflected in this output. (See volume 8, chapter 8.2 or volume 9 chapter 9.2 for output format.) Submit your Service-peculiar CMD as applicable. Changed CMD data elements recorded on the future file may be reflected in this output.

(4) DIC KIM will also be output to storage function (first position T) MOE Rules when a T MOE Rule is added to an item (DIC LAU) or the IMM/Lead Service CMD is changed. KIM output to the storage activity will reflect the letter T in the third position of the File Maintenance Sequence Number.

x. Processing Malfunction (DIC KPM) is output to all data recipients of output transactions generated by DLSC during a hardware/software malfunction. (See volume 8, chapter 8.2 or volume 9, chapter 9.2 for output format.) Data output by KPM is used to replace erroneous data previously transmitted or missing output data lost between processing and transmission. Recipients of this DIC must consider all data previously received with a matching Document Control Number as being erroneous. If corrective action by DLSC generates new output for a recipient, the generated output DICs will immediately follow this transaction.

y. Delete Logistics Transfer (DIC KDZ) will be output to destination activities recorded on the input transaction (DIC LDZ) when a logistics transfer has been deleted from the DLSC future file. All future file transactions (segments B, H, R, and T) effecting the logistics transfer will be deleted. If these transactions were contained with others under DIC LMD, all other future effective dated transactions will have been processed to the FLIS data base. Delete the logistics transfer as indicated in this notification.

(See volume 8, chapter 8.2 or volume 9, chapter 9.2 for output format.)

z. Interrogation Results (DIC KIR) will be output as a result of (1) a logistics transfer (change of PICA) to provide all CMD to the gaining inventory manager, and (2) a deletion of invalid logistics transfer to provide affected activities with current and future FLIS data base data as it appears after deletion. (See volume 8, chapter 8.2 or volume 9, chapter 9.2 for output format.)

aa. SSR MOE Rule/FSC Record Related Outputs.

(1) Add Total SSR MOE Rule Record (DIC KUA) will be output to those data receivers, designated by the requiring Service/Agency, as a result of the DLSC-S program manager's transaction to establish a new SSR MOE Rule or to reinstate a previously cancelled SSR MOE Rule. Add the total new MOE Rule record to your file. (See volume 8, chapter 8.2 for output format.)

(2) Cancel SSR MOE Rule with Replacement (DIC KUB) will be output to data receivers, designated by the requiring Service/Agency, as a result of the DLSC-S program manager's transaction to cancel a MOE Rule and replace it with another MOE Rule. The MOE Rule reflected in segment 801 has been cancelled and replaced with the MOE Rule included as the first four positions in the management exception rule notes column of segment 803. Your segment 802 data will be retained with the new (replacement) MOE Rule. (See volume 8, chapter 8.2 for output format.)

(3) Change SSR MOE Rule Record (DIC KUC) will be output to data receivers, designated by the requiring Service/Agency, as a result of the DLSC-S program manager's transaction to change an II Data Submitter/Collaborator/Receiver Code or manage-

ment exception rule note for an established MOE Rule. Replace your total MOE Rule record with the data furnished in this output transaction. (See volume 8, chapter 8.2 for output format.)

(4) Cancel without Replacement or Delete SSR MOE Rule Record (DIC KUD) will be output to data receivers, designated by the requiring Service/Agency, as a result of the DLSC-S program manager's transaction to: (a) delete a MOE Rule in its entirety, or (b) cancel a MOE Rule based upon MOE Rule Status Code change to 1. If the MOE Rule Status Code equals 1, retain the cancelled MOE Rule as reference information in your file.

If the MOE Rule Status Code is not present, delete the MOE Rule from your file. (See volume 8, chapter 8.2 for output format.)

(5) New SSR Standard FSC Management Record (DIC KUE) will be output to data receivers, designated by the appropriate Service/Agency, as a result of the DLSC-S program manager's transaction to establish a new FSC management record or to update an FSC management record due to data elements being added, changed, or deleted. The total overlay concept applies. For the cited FSC, add this new/updated management record to your file. (See volume 8, chapter 8.2 for output format.)

(6) Delete Total SSR Standard FSC Management Record (DIC KUF) will be output to data recipients, designated by the appropriate Service/Agency, when an FSC is no longer valid. Delete the FSC and the related management data from your files. (See volume 8, chapter 8.2 for output format.)

bb. Change Standardization Decision Data in a Standardization Relationship (DIC KCS) will be output when the last U.S. MOE Rule is removed from a U.S. item with an ISC of 3 or E, leaving NATO/Foreign Government MOE Rules recorded

on the item, to change the NIIN/PSCN Status Code to "I". KCS will be output on the ISC 3/E NSN and the reciprocal ISC 1/B NSN.

6.3.11. Depot Source of Repair (DSOR). The Depot Source of Repair (DSOR) Code identifies an organic or contract activity designated as the source to provide depot maintenance of equipment. Only each Service's Maintenance Interservice Support Management Office (MISMO) assigns DSOR codes through PICA Service cataloging function.

a. The DSOR is a mandatory data element for all Army, Air Force, Navy and Marine Corps managed or used nonconsumable items LOAs 22/8D (deter-

mined by the presence of the Nonconsumable Item Material Support Code (NIMSC)). Volume 10, Table 126 identifies the DSOR to NIMSC compatibility.

b. The DSOR will be submitted for all new, reinstatement and add/change MOE Rule inputs. The DSOR must be submitted by the PICA (LOA 22) only.

c. All submitted DSOR Codes must be valid in accordance with Volume 10, Table 117.

d. The edit/validation criteria for DSOR submissions are specified in Volume 11, Chapter 3. The outputs are similar to current MOE Rule and Related Data outputs (see Section 6.3.10).

CHAPTER 4 FREIGHT DATA

6.4.1 Military Traffic Management Command (MTMC)

In March of 1967, Department of Defense Directive 5160.53, established the Secretary of the Army as the single manager for military traffic, land transportation, and common-user ocean terminals. Resultantly, the Secretary of the Army established MTMC as the DoD single manager responsible for general traffic management. In this capacity MTMC has final authority in the assignment of all freight classification data.

6.4.2 Freight Codes

a. Valid Transportation Data (VTD) includes: the National Motor Freight Classification (NMFC) code, the NMFC Sub-Item Number, the Uniform Freight Classification (UFC) code, the Less than Truck Load (LTL) code, the Less than Car Load (LCL) code, the Rail Variation (RV) code, the Hazardous Material Code (HMC), the Military Standard Transportation and Movement Procedures (MILSTAMP) codes, and the Freight Description.

(1) MILSTAMP codes consist of the Water Commodity Code (WCC), the Type Cargo Code (TCC), the Special Handling Code (SHC), the Air Dimension Code (ADC), and the Air Commodity/Special Handling Code (AC/SHC).

b. Freight Classification Data (FCD) includes only the NMFC code, the NMFC Sub-Item Number, the UFC code, the LTL code, the Freight Description and the Extended Freight Description.

c. Detailed explanations and listings of the above codes are available in FLIS, Volume 10, DoD 4500.32R, DLAR 4500.3, AR55-355, AFM 75-2, NAVSUP Pub. 444, and MCO P4600.14A.

6.4.3 Freight Data Submitters

a. FLIS, Volume 10, Table 115 lists the authorized service/agency freight data submitters, (hereafter referred to as "authorized submitters"), and receivers.

b. Authorized submitters submit VTD to the Defense Logistics Services Center (DLSC) for inclusion and/or update of freight data, on existing NSNs. DLSC automatically validates all submitted VTD against the Master Freight Table and outputs this information to the submitter, recorded users, supplementary receivers, MTMC and the DLA Mechanization of Warehousing and Shipment Processing (MOWASP) data base, as applicable.

(1) When developing codes for materials requiring special handling, such as the Hazardous Material Codes, the authorized submitter must coordinate input of these codes with the office responsible for the technical functions of the item.

c. MTMC samples all VTD submitted to DLSC to ensure that the FCD is valid. MTMC both submits FCD and has final review and audit authority over all FCD submitted to DLSC. Integrity Code procedures shown in section 6.4.5 define the sampling process.

(1) Authorized submitters may challenge a MTMC FCD record, when they believe the record to be incorrect or questionable. Complete challenges of MTMC FCD in accordance with Joint Service Regulation DLAR 4500.3, AR55-355, AFM 75-2, NAVSUP 4600.70 or MCO P4600.14A procedures.

(2) When an Integrity Code is present on the freight record, MTMC is the only authorized submitter of FCD for that item.

(3) MTMC can submit FCD, the LCL and the RV codes; however, MTMC cannot submit the HMC or the MILSTAMP codes.

6.4.4 Freight Data Input Transactions

a. Add Freight Data (DIC LAF): Authorized submitters and MTMC use this transaction to establish the initial freight record on an existing NSN. Prepare LAF input to DLSC in accordance with FLIS, Volume 8, Chapter 8.1 or Volume 9, Chapter 9.1.

(1) The LTL (DRN 2770) will be an optional data element on LAF transactions. DLSC will automatically generate the appropriate LTL (for the submitted NMFC/SUB-Item Number/UFC) from the Master Freight Table, regardless of whether or not a LTL is submitted in the transaction.

(2) When freight data exists on a NSN, DLSC treats a submitted LAF transaction, to add freight data, as a LCF and makes the required changes.

b. Change Freight Data (DIC LCF): Authorized submitters and MTMC use this transaction to change the existing freight record on a NSN. Prepare LCF input to DLSC in accordance with FLIS, Volume 8, Chapter 8.1 or Volume 9, Chapter 9.1.

(1) The LTL (DRN 2770) will be an optional data element on LCF transactions. DLSC will automatically generate the appropriate LTL (for the submitted NMFC/SUB-Item Number/UFC) from the Master Freight Table, regardless of whether or not a LTL is submitted in the transaction.

(2) When no freight data exists on a NSN, DLSC treats a submitted LCF transaction, to change freight data, as a LAF and adds the required data.

(3) MTMC uses the LCF transaction to add an Integrity Code of "B" to an existing freight record. Integrity code "B" indicates questionable FCD found during the MTMC sampling. MTMC's LCF

transaction will also contain the proposed, correct FCD.

c. Delete Freight Data (DIC LDF): Authorized submitters and MTMC use this transaction to delete a freight record, added to a NSN in error. NOTE: Normally, DLSC maintains the freight record on a NSN, so long as the NSN remains active. Prepare LDF input to DLSC in accordance with FLIS, Volume 8, Chapter 8.1 or Volume 9, Chapter 9.1.

d. Add Data Element(s) (DIC LAD): Authorized submitters and MTMC use this transaction to add one or more data elements to an existing freight record. FLIS, Volume 8, Chapter 8.1 and Volume 9, Chapter 9.1 cover the data elements authorized for addition under this DIC. The chapters also show the correct order for listing the data elements, on the LAD transaction, for their input to DLSC.

(1) MTMC uses the LAD transaction to add Integrity Code "A" to an existing freight record. Integrity Code "A" indicates that MTMC sampled the FCD and considers it correct.

(2) Authorized submitters use the LAD transaction to add the Less than Car Load (LCL) code, the Rail Variation (RV) code and/or the Hazardous Material Code (HMC) to an existing freight record.

e. Change Data Element(s) (DIC LCD): Authorized submitters and MTMC use this transaction for changing one or more data elements on an existing freight record. FLIS, Volume 8, Chapter 8.1 and Volume 9, Chapter 9.1 cover the data elements authorized for change under this DIC. The chapters also show the correct order for listing the data elements, on LCD transaction, for their input to DLSC.

(1) MTMC uses the LCD transaction to change the Integrity code on an existing freight record from "B" or "C" to "A".

(2) Authorized submitters use the LCD transaction to change the Less than Carload (LCL) code, the Rail Variation (RV) code, the Hazardous Material Code (HMC), and/or MILSTAMP codes on an existing freight record.

f. Delete Data Element(s) (DIC LDD): Authorized submitters and MTMC use this transaction to delete one or more data elements recorded on an existing freight record. FLIS, Volume 8, Chapter 8.1 and Volume 9, Chapter 9.1 cover the data elements authorized for deletion under this DIC. The chapters also show the correct order for listing the data elements, on the LDD transaction, for their input to DLSC.

(1) MTMC uses the LDD transaction to delete the Integrity Code on existing freight records.

(2) Authorized submitters use the LDD transaction to delete the Less than Car Load (LCL) code, the Rail Variation (RV) code, and/or the Hazardous Material Code (HMC) from an existing freight record.

6.4.5 Integrity Code Processing

a. An Integrity Code is a single position alpha code which indicates the sampling of a NSN by MTMC to ensure that the FCD is correct.

(1) FLIS, Volume 10, Table 176 lists the Integrity codes.

(2) Only MTMC can submit Integrity Codes.

(3) Section 6.4.4 lists Integrity Code processing procedures for adding, changing and deleting these codes.

b. MTMC samples the FCD and if correct assigns an Integrity Code of "A".

c. When MTMC determines the FCD to be questionable, they contact the authorized submitter in an attempt to resolve the issue. Issues not resolved within 60 days result in MTMC's submittal of a LCF transaction to DLSC assigning an Integrity Code of "B", to the freight record. MTMC also provides the proposed, correct FCD in the submittal. This action causes DLSC to generate a KCF output to the authorized submitter. The output provides notification of the questionable FCD, the change in Integrity Code and the FCD submitted by MTMC.

d. When an authorized submitter adds or changes the Hazardous Material Code (HMC) and/or changes the MILSTAMP codes on a freight record, containing an Integrity code of "B", DLSC will automatically change the Integrity Code from "B" to "C".

e. All additions/changes to the Integrity Code are output to the authorized submitter, recorded users, supplementary receivers, MTMC and the DLA MOWASP data base, as applicable.

f. When an existing item has an integrity code recorded on the freight record the authorized submitter can not change the FCD. However, they may submit the Less than Car Load (LCL) code, the Rail Variation (RV) code, the Hazardous Material Code (HMC) and the MILSTAMP codes for the item.

6.4.6 Master Freight Table Maintenance and Query Capabilities

a. This section contains the procedures employed for the establishment, maintenance and query of records in the Master Freight Table. Under the previous system, MTMC updated the Master Freight Table using LUT, LUV, LUW and LUX transactions. Today, MTMC completes these updates using the Freight Master Subsystem, which provides on-line update, maintenance and query capabilities for all

FCD records. Each Master Freight Table record contains the NMFC code, the NMFC Sub-Item Number, the UFC code, the LTL code, the Freight Description and an Extended Freight Description when available. Master Freight Table information is available to all authorized users of the subsystem, based on security access level. The security access level also determines which screens the user will see.

(1) To gain access to the subsystem, the user must first obtain a user ID and password from their local security administrator.

b. Adding Master Freight Table Records

To add a Freight record to the Master Freight Table, select option “4”, (UPDATE FREIGHT MASTER), from the Freight Master Subsystem Main Menu and enter action code “A”. MTMC uses this procedure to establish new freight records in the Master Freight Table.

c. Replacing Master Freight Table Records

To replace a freight record in the Master Freight Table, select option “5”, (REPLACE FREIGHT MASTER), from the Freight Master Subsystem Main Menu. MTMC uses this procedure to delete a NMFC/NMFC Sub-Item Number/UFC record combination and replace it with a combination existing in the Master Freight Table. The input identifies both the replaced and the replacing NMFC/NMFC Sub-Item Number/UFC combinations. An interface with FLIS identifies all NSNs assigned the former NMFC/NMFC Sub-Item Number/UFC combination. FLIS then updates these NSNs, through mass change, with the new NMFC/NMFC Sub-Item Number/UFC combination and its’ associated FCD codes.

d. Change Master Freight Table Records

To change a freight record, select option “4”, (UPDATE FREIGHT MASTER), from the Freight Master Subsystem Main Menu and enter a “C” action code on the following screen. MTMC uses this procedure to change the LTL code and/or Freight Description associated with a NMFC/NMFC Sub-Item Number/UFC record combination. MTMC cannot change the NMFC, NMFC Sub-Item Number, UFC codes or the Extended Freight Description using this option. An interface with FLIS identifies all NSNs assigned the applicable NMFC/NMFC Sub-Item Number/UFC combination. FLIS then updates these NSNs, through mass change, with the new LTL code and/or Freight Description value(s).

e. Delete Master Freight Table Records

To delete a freight record, select option “4”, (UPDATE FREIGHT MASTER), from the Freight Master Subsystem Main Menu and enter a “D” action code on the following screen. MTMC uses this procedure to delete NMFC/NMFC Sub-Item Number/UFC combinations. An interface with FLIS identifies all the NSNs assigned the applicable NMFC/NMFC Sub-Item Number/UFC combination. FLIS then updates these NSNs, through mass change, with a NMFC/NMFC Sub-Item Number/UFC value of “000000X00000”, a LTL code of “Z” and a Freight Description reading “NO NMFC FREIGHT DESCRIPTION”. The value of the remaining freight codes, excluding the Integrity Code, stay the same. FLIS deletes all Integrity Codes on these NSNs.

f. Update Master Freight Table Extended Description

To make additions, changes and deletions to the Extended Description, select option “6”, (UPDATE EXTENDED DESCRIPTION), from the Freight Master Subsystem Main Menu, and enter the appropriate action code. MTMC uses this procedure to add new Extended Descriptions, or to change, or

delete the Extended Description data on existing Master Freight Table records.

g. Inquiries on the Freight Master Subsystem

(1) Inquiries by National Motor Freight Classification (NMFC) Code

To make inquiries on the Master Freight Table, using the NMFC code, select option "1", (FREIGHT MASTER INQUIRY BY FREIGHT CODE), from the Freight Master Subsystem Main Menu. This inquiry provides the user with the date of the last update, the NIIN count, the Less than Truck Load (LCL) code, the Freight Description and an Extended Description, if one is resident in the data base.

(2) Inquiries by Uniform Freight Classification (UFC) Code

To make inquiries on the Master Freight Table, using the UFC code, select option "2", (FREIGHT MASTER INQUIRY BY UFC CODE), from the Freight Master Subsystem Main Menu. This inquiry will retrieve and display all records which match the requested UFC.

(3) Statistical Inquiries on the Freight Master Subsystem

To make statistical inquiries, for the number and type of transactions occurring on the Master Freight Table, select option "3", (FREIGHT MASTER STATISTICS), from the Freight Master Subsystem Main Menu. This inquiry provides data for the current month and for the current year (including the current month). The inquiry also displays the same data for the Extended Description.

6.4.7 Freight Data Outputs

a. Output processing references:

(1) Input/Output DIC Chart, FLIS, Volume 10, Chapter 3, section 10.3.3.

(2) Edit/Validation Criteria, FLIS, Volume 11.

(3) Return Codes, FLIS, Volume 10, Chapter 2

b. Additions, changes and deletions of authorized submitter and MTMC freight data generate the following outputs:

(1) Add Freight Data (DIC KAF)

FLIS distributes notification of an addition of freight data to receivers represented by the MOE rule registrations on the item, supplementary receivers, MTMC and the MOWASP data base, as applicable. Add the freight data record to your files for the NSN reflected in the output header, or use the record to replace any freight data previously recorded for this NSN. See FLIS, Volume 8, Chapter 8.2 or Volume 9, Chapter 9.2 for KAF output format and content.

(2) Change Freight Data (DIC KCF)

(a) FLIS distributes notification of a change to freight data to receivers represented by the MOE rule registrations on the item, supplementary receivers, MTMC and the MOWASP data base, as applicable. Replace the freight data record on your files, for the NSN reflected in the output header, with the new freight data record. If your records lack freight data for this NSN, add the data to your files. See FLIS, Volume 8, Chapter 8.2 or Volume 9, Chapter 9.2 for KCF output format and content.

(b) MTMC changes to NMFC/NMFC Sub-Item Number/UFC code combination or to data elements within the Master Freight Table will result in a NIIN oriented output to MTMC and all freight data receivers recorded on each affected NIIN, as KCF output.

(c) KCFs are output from mass change processes which reflect a NMFC/NMFC Sub-Item Number/UFC value of “000000X00000”, a LTL code of “Z”, and a Freight Description reading “NO NMFC FREIGHT DESCRIPTION”. This combination of values indicates that the NMFC code is obsolete in the NMFC tariff and that no replacement exists. KCF output, of this type, serves as an alert to the authorized submitters to develop new FCD for the involved NSN(s), or to cancel/inactivate the NSN(s) where appropriate.

(d) KCFs are output to the authorized submitter when MTMC determines the FCD to be questionable and is unable to resolve the issue with the submitter within 60 days. The KCF output provides notification of the questionable FCD, a change of Integrity Code to “B” and the proposed correct FCD submitted by MTMC.

(3) Delete Freight Data (DIC KDF)

FLIS distributes notification of deletion of freight data to receivers represented by the MOE rule registrations on the item, supplementary receivers, MTMC and the MOWASP data base, as applicable. Delete the freight data from your files for the NSN reflected in the output header. See FLIS, Volume 8, Chapter 8.2 or Volume 9, Chapter 9.2 for KDF output format and content.

(4) Notification of Approval (DIC KNA)

FLIS outputs notification of approval to the submitter and originator, if different, indicating the processing and approval of a submitted transaction. See FLIS, Volume 8, Chapter 8.2 or Volume 9, Chapter 9.2 for KNA output format and content.

(5) Notification of Return (Submitter) (DIC KRE)

FLIS outputs notification of return to the submitting

activity of a transaction which contains errors. The output reflects the Data Record Number (DRN) and applicable return code identifying the error condition(s). The DRN value causing the reject condition is returned when applicable. See FLIS, Volume 8, Chapter 8.2 or Volume 9, Chapter 9.2 for KRE output format and content.

(6) Notification of Unprocessable Package (Submitter) (DIC KRU)

FLIS outputs notification of an unprocessable package to the submitting activity when the input transaction is unprocessable due to a missing or unidentifiable control element, which is required for processing. Correct and submitted the transaction in its entirety. See FLIS, Volume 8, Chapter 8.2 or Volume 9, Chapter 9.2 for KRU output format and content.

(7) NIIN/PSCN Status/Index (DIC KFS)

This output identifies, to the submitter, a National Item Identification Number/Permanent System Control Number (NIIN/PSCN) Status Code recorded in the FLIS data base for the submitted NIIN/PSCN. When received on output, verify the submitted NIIN/PSCN and if in error, correct and resubmit. If the submitted NIIN/PSCN is correct, follow the instructions for the applicable NIIN/PSCN Status Code shown in FLIS, Volume 10, Table 18. See FLIS, Volume 8, Chapter 8.2 or Volume 9, Chapter 9.2 for KFS output format and content.

(8) Submitted NIIN/PSCN Security Classified (Originator Only) (DIC KSE)

This output notification indicates that your activity was the originator of a freight transaction submitted against a security classified NIIN. Either a KFS output reflecting a security classified NIIN/PSCN Status Code or a KRE, with a return code of “SC”, (if it was necessary to report additional errors on the

transaction), was output to the submitter. See FLIS, Volume 8, Chapter 8.2 or Volume 9, Chapter 9.2 for KSE output format and content.

(9) FLIS Data Base File Data (DIC KFD)

This notification is output in conjunction with return codes "EC", "FE", and "NS", and provides complete FLIS data base data for the submitted NIIN in the transaction. The conditions indicated by these return codes reflect possible missed file maintenance updates within your freight records. See FLIS, Volume 8, Chapter 8.2 or Volume 9, Chapter 9.2 for KFD output format and content.

(10) Processing Malfunction (DIC KPM)

FLIS sends this notification to all recipients of output transactions generated by DLSC during a hardware/software malfunction. KPM output data replaces erroneous data previously transmitted, or lost between processing and transmission. Recipients of this DIC must consider all data previously received, with a matching document control number, as erroneous. If corrective action by DLSC generates new output for a recipient, the generated output DICs will immediately follow this transaction. See FLIS, Volume 8, Chapter 8.2 or Volume 9, Chapter 9.2 for KPM output format and content.

CHAPTER 5

ADD, CHANGE, OR DELETE STANDARDIZATION DATA

6.5.1 Introduction. Standardization decision data are submitted on a segment E record against National Stock Numbers (NSNs) that have a NIIN/PSCN (National Item Identification Number/Permanent System Control Number) Status Code of either 0 (active) or 6 (inactive). (Exception: See paragraph 6.5.5.b.)

a. Transactions containing standardization data may only be submitted to the Defense Logistics Services Center (DLSC) by authorized submitters in accordance with the Standard FSC (Federal Supply Classification) Table in volume 13. All NSNs/PSCNs will have the Item Standardization Code (ISC), Originator of Standardization Decision, and the Date of Standardization Decision recorded in the FLIS data base, except cancelled NSNs that were not in a standardization relationship at the time of cancellation.

(1) If an NSN in the input transaction has a future effective dated cancellation pending (i.e., the NSN is to be cancelled at a given time in the future), the standardization transaction will not be processed.

(2) The submitted FSC for all NSNs/PSCNs must be the same as currently recorded in the FLIS data base. If the ISC of the NSN is B and a future effective dated FSC change is pending the present and future FSC must be valid (see volume 10, table 93).

b. The ISC indicates whether an NSN/PSCN is in a standardization relationship (ISCs 1, B, 3, E, and sometimes 2) or is a stand-alone (ISCs 0, 2, 5, 6, or C), and how this decision was derived. The assignment of ISC 0 will be mechanically controlled by DLSC. ISC 0 will be applicable to all NSNs in Federal Supply Group (FSG) 11 and all NSNs with a Commercial and Government Entity Code (CAGE) of 57991, 67991, 77991, or 87991. The

criteria for assignment and maintenance of ISC 0 for the NSNs under the auspices of the National Security Agency is as follows:

(1) New NSNs must have a reference number with CAGE Code 98230 and Reference Number Category Code (RNCC) of 1 and 3.

(2) ISC 0 will remain on the item as long as CAGE Code 98230 and the RNCC of 1 or 3 remain recorded against the reference number; however, if either the CAGE Code or RNCC is changed, the ISC will be changed from 0 to 5.

(3) DLSC will assign ISC 0 to an NSN when reference number data is added or changed that results in a reference number having an CAGE Code of 98230 and RNCC 1 or 3, unless the recorded ISC is 1, B, 3, or E.

(4) DLSC will generate Document Identifier Code (DIC) KCZ to authorized data receivers when the ISC is changed by an add, change, or delete of reference number data.

6.5.2 Add Standardization Relationship. This section contains data for establishing standardization replacement relationships and generic relationships through the use of input DICs LAS (Add Standardization Relationship) and LNP (Request for PSCN Assignment).

a. Standardization replacement relationships are relationships between an NSN/PSCN authorized for procurement (ISCs 1 and B) and NSN(s)/PSCN(s) not authorized for procurement (ISC 3 and E). Certain combinations of ISCs are necessary for a valid relationship (see volume 10, table 92); all other combinations are invalid. ***The PICA activity (LOA 01, 02, 06, 22 or 23) must be the same for every active member in the Standardization Relationship.*** Also, certain combinations of ISCs, FSCs, and

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CAGEs are necessary for valid relationships (see tables 93 and 94).

b. An NSN/PSCN with an ISC 1 may only be recorded in the FLIS data base as a replacement for an NSN with an ISC 3, except in the case of a generic relationship (see paragraph 6.5.2.d). An NSN/PSCN with an ISC B must be recorded as the replacement for at least one NSN with an ISC E, but may have additional Replaced NSNs with ISC 3. The FSC and CAGE Code of the replacement must be listed in volume 10, tables 93 and 94 respectively.

c. A PSCN request (DIC LNP) may be submitted with a segment E, but if so, segment E must contain standardization relationships.

d. A generic relationship is a relationship between an NSN procured under a Military/Federal specification but stocked, stored, and issued with different NSNs for supply management purposes (reference DoD 4120.3-M, Defense Standardization and Specification Program Policies, Procedures and Instructions, chapter 5, paragraph 5-206.10). The NSN for the specification will be coded ISC 1, and the Acquisition Advice Code for the Integrated Materiel Manager (IMM) or Lead Service must be W. The Related NSNs will be coded ISC 2. DIC LAS, Add Standardization Relationship, may not be used to replace the Replacement NSN (ISC 1) in a generic relationship.

e. Multiple Replacement PSCNs/NSNs are prohibited. Do not submit an NSN in an Add Standardization transaction that is currently recorded as an ISC 3 or E at DLSC. If an NSN currently recorded as ISC 1 is replaced by a new replacement, submit only this relationship. All the Replaced NSNs for the old replacement will be moved to the new replacement. The Replacement NSN must always be submitted in the input header (variable format) or card columns 27-39 (fixed format).

f. A PSCN/NSN may supersede a PSCN recorded in the FLIS data base with ISC 1, 5, or B. The superseded PSCN(s) is/are to be submitted in the "replaced" field of segment E (additional Replaced NSNs may be submitted) as ISC 3 or E, and the Replacement PSCN/NSN as ISC 1 or B.

(1) If the Replaced PSCN is recorded as ISC 5 and the Replacement PSCN has no additional Replaced NSNs submitted, ISC 5 will be recorded in the FLIS data base. The ISC recorded in the FLIS data base for the Replacement NSN will be retained if the recorded ISC is 2, 5, 6, or C and no additional Replaced NSNs are submitted. The standardization relationship between the Replaced PSCN and the retained NSN/PSCN will not be recorded in the FLIS data base.

(2) DLSC processing will cancel the superseded PSCN as NIIN/PSCN Status Code 5; output notification of cancellation (DIC KKP, Cancel PSCN to a NSN/PSCN); move the recorded Replaced NSNs, if applicable, to the new replacement; and move all reference numbers to the new replacement, changing the RNCC to 5 and the Reference Number Variation Code (RNVC) to 9.

g. An Add Standardization Relationship transaction must have the ISC submitted for the Replacement NSN/PSCN and Replaced NSN(s)/PSCN(s). The standardization originator and the Date of Standardization Decision for the Replacement NSN must not be submitted, but the optional for the Replaced NSN(s). If the originator is not submitted, the Originating Activity Code will be recorded as the Originator of Standardization Decision. If the date is not submitted or the submitted date is greater than the date of processing, the date of processing will be recorded in the FLIS data base. The NIIN/PSCN Status Code is never submitted.

h. If the Add Standardization Relationship contains new relationships and some relationships that

are actually recorded in the FLIS data base, the new relationships will be recorded and approvals output as appropriate. If the submittal contains only relationships currently recorded, the transactions will be rejected.

i. The Add Standardization Relationship may be used to change the ISC of an existing Replacement NSN/PSCN from 1 to B if a Replaced NSN with an ISC of E is included in the transaction. The FSC and CAGE Code of the replacement must be listed in volume 10, tables 93 and 94 respectively.

6.5.3 Change Item Standardization Decision Data in a Standardization Relationship. This section contains procedures for changing data on NSNs in a standardization relationship using DIC LCS (Change Standardization Decision Data for a Replaced NSN, Standardization Relationship).

a. The ISC, Originator of Standardization Decision, and/or Date of Standardization Decision may be changed by input DIC LCS. Changes to the ISC are very restricted. ISC E may be changed to a 3, or a 3 to an E, if another NSN is recorded in the relationship with an ISC E. ISC 3 may be changed to a 2, or a 2 to a 3, if the criteria for a generic relationship applies. (See paragraph 6.5.2.d.)

b. DIC LCS may not be used to change the ISC of an NSN in a standardization relationship to a stand-alone ISC. If all submitted data elements are the same as those recorded in the FLIS data base, the transaction will be rejected.

c. If the ISC or Originator of Standardization Decision is changed and the Date of Standardization Decision is not submitted, the date of processing will be recorded in the FLIS data base.

6.5.4 Change Item Standardization Data Not in a Standardization Relationship. This section con-

tains procedures for changing data on NSNs/PSCNs that are not in a standardization relationship through the use of input DIC LCZ (Change Item Standardization Data Not in a Standardization Relationship).

a. The ISC of NSNs, Originator of Standardization Decision, and/or Date of Standardization Decision of NSNs/PSCNs may be changed by input DIC LCZ. The ISC may not be changed for a PSCN. All stand-alone PSCNs are assigned ISC 5 by DLSC. The ISC of NSNs may be changed to or from ISCs 2, 5, 6, or C.

b. If the ISC is changed and the Date of Standardization Decision is not submitted, the date of processing will be recorded in the FLIS data base. If all submitted data elements are the same as those recorded in the FLIS data base, the transaction will be rejected.

6.5.5 Delete Standardization Relationship. This section contains procedures for the deletion of a standardization relationship through the use of input DIC LDS (Delete Standardization Relationship).

a. A Delete Standardization Relationship transaction must have the ISC submitted for the Replacement NSN/PSCN and the Replaced NSN(s). The Replacement NSN/PSCN must be entered in the header (variable format) or card columns 27-39 (fixed format). The Originator of Standardization Decision is optional for the Replaced NSN(s). If the originator is not submitted, the Originating Activity Code will be recorded as the Originator of Standardization Decision. The Date of Standardization Decision of the Replaced NSN(s) may be submitted. If the date is not submitted or the submitted date is greater than the date of processing, the date of processing will be recorded in the FLIS data base. The NIIN/PSCN Status Code is never submitted.

b. The new ISC (2, 5, 6, or C) of the deleted

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Replaced NSN(s) must be submitted as part of the LDS transaction. If the last Replaced NSN is deleted, the submitted ISC of the Replacement NSN must be changed to 2, 5, 6, or C; if the replacement is a PSCN, the submitted ISC must be 5. If the Replaced NSN being deleted from the relationship has a NIIN/PSCN Status Code of 3, 4, 5, or 8, the submitted ISC for the Replaced NSN must be the same as the ISC recorded in the FLIS data base.

c. When a Delete Standardization Relationship transaction will delete the last ISC E from an ISC B NSN/PSCN, all other standardization relationships with this replacement must be deleted or an LCS transaction submitted to change an NSN with ISC 3 to an E prior to the submittal of the delete transaction.

6.5.6 Permanent System Control Number (PSCN). By public law, only those items and materials which are stocked, stored, and issued will be assigned an NSN. Some items have been subjected to a standardization review through the coordination of military specifications/standards or voluntary standards. Although no supply system requirement has been established, these items are authorized for procurement. Assignment of a PSCN to these items establishes a record in the FLIS data base which includes a type 1 item identification and a military specification/standard or voluntary standard in the reference number record.

a. PSCNs are unique system control numbers designed to be used in the same data fields normally occupied by NSNs. The PSCN is alphanumeric and thirteen positions in size. The first four positions are the FSC; the fifth and sixth positions will contain the National Codification Bureau Code. The seventh position must be an alpha P, the eighth and ninth positions will be alpha, and the tenth through thirteenth positions will be numeric (e.g., 590501-PAB1234).

b. Request for PSCN assignment will be submitted by activities authorized to submit cataloging transactions through the item identification procedures (see volume 4, paragraph 4.4.5.e). These transactions must pass the standard edits/validations and not duplicate another PSCN or NSN record.

(1) DIC LNP will be used for the input transaction and includes:

Segment	Title
A	Item Identification Data
C	Reference Number Data
E	Standardization Decision Data (optional)
V	Coded Item Characteristics

The E segment is only submitted when a standardization replacement relationship is included in the request. DLSC will assign ISC 5 to all PSCN requests that do not contain an E segment.

(2) Requests for PSCN assignment submitted for the FSC codes listed in volume 10, table 93 that contain standardization relationships shall be assigned ISC 1 or B. Those FSCs not listed in table 93 shall be assigned ISC 1.

(3) All requests for PSCN assignment must include an CAGE Code listed in volume 10, table 94.

c. Conversion of a PSCN to an NSN is accomplished by submitted DIC LCP (Change PSCN to NIIN). Since most of the item record was established under PSCN assignment, the input transaction will consist of:

Segment Title

A	Item Identification Data (optional)*
B	MOE Rule Data
E	Standardization Decision Data (optional)*
H	Catalog Management Data (optional)*

*See volume 4, chapter 4.6.

(1) Approval of input DIC LCP will cause the cancellation of the PSCN; an NSN will be assigned, and all records will be updated to reflect the newly assigned NSN.

(2) The standardization record will retain the ISC that was reflected in the FLIS data base for the PSCN. The E segment may only be submitted if standardization relationships are included.

d. A PSCN may be cancelled as a duplicate or cancelled as invalid. Cancellation must be submitted by the submitter of the original request for PSCN assignment.

6.5.7 National Stock Number (NSN)

a. Requests for new NSN assignment may contain standardization data. The criteria for submittal of standardization data with NSN requests is basically the same as for input DICs LAS or LCZ. If the request for NSN assignment contains an E segment from an unauthorized submitter of standardization data, the transaction will not reject for invalid submitter. The ISC will be changed to 0 or 5, as applicable, and a segment 1 will be output with the KNA notifying the submitter of the change to this data element. ISC 0 or 5 will be assigned when standardization data is not submitted.

b. Cancelled NSNs include those cancelled as a result of (1) cancel as invalid, (2) cancel-inactive, (3) cancel to use, and (4) cancel as duplicate transactions.

(1) Cancellation of an NSN in a standardization relationship does not destroy the validity of the relationship. Standardization relationships which include cancelled NSNs are retained in the FLIS data base for five years from the effective date of cancellation before deletion of the cancelled NSN from the relationship by DLSC. Relationships are not maintained on NSNs cancelled as duplicate (NIIN/PSCN Status Code 7).

(2) Replacement NSNs may only be cancelled as duplicate or as inactive. No NSN in a standardization relationship (ISC 1, B, 2, 3, or E) may be cancelled as invalid. Cancelled NSNs that are recorded as ISC 3 or E, and the relationship is deleted, will retain the ISC 3 or E without a Replacement NSN recorded in the FLIS data base.

c. Cancelled NSNs may be reinstated through the procedures contained in volume 4, section 4.11.4.

(1) No standardization data may be submitted with a reinstatement.

(2) Cancelled NSNs with ISC E may not be reinstated. Cancelled NSNs with ISC 3, with a replacement, may be reinstated for supply management purposes, but the recorded item standardization decision data will be applied to the reinstated NSNs.

(3) Cancelled NSNs with ISC 3, without replacement, will be assigned ISC 0 or 5, as applicable, by DLSC.

6.5.8 Outputs Generated from Processing Standardization Decision Data

a. Add Standardization Relationship. Additions to a standardization relationship (input DIC LAS) submitted for or by the activity responsible for originating standardization decisions will be furnished to activities recorded as data recipients by DLSC using Document Identifier Code KAS (see volume 8, chapter 8.2 or volume 9, chapter 9.2 for output format and contents). A second KAS with the Replaced NSN in the header and the Replacement NSN/PSCN in the segment E will be output. A Notification of Approval (DIC KNA) will be forwarded to advise the originating or submitting activity that this action has been approved.

b. Change Standardization Decision Data Included or not Included in a Standardization Relationship. Changes to item standardization decisions (DIC LCS for data included in a relationship/DIC LCZ for data not included in a relationship) submitted for or by the activity originating such decisions will be furnished to recorded data recipients by DLSC using DIC KCS (Change Standardization Decision Data in a Standardization Relationship).

(1) When the LCS transaction pertains to an item in a multiple relationship (more than one Replaced NSN or more than one Replacement NSN/PSCN), multiple KCS outputs will be required reflecting the relationship of each item to the item submitted (or DIC KCZ, Change Standardization Decision Data not in a Standardization Relationship). These output DICs will reflect changes to the Item Standardization Codes, Dates of Standardization Decisions, and Originators of Standardization Decisions, or combinations thereof. A Notification of Approval (DIC KNA) will be forwarded to advise the originating or submitting activity that this action has been approved.

(2) Output DIC KCS is also generated and forwarded to authorized data receivers when the NIIN/PSCN Status Code of an item is changed. (See volume 8, chapter 8.2 or volume 9, chapter 9.2 for

output format and contents.)

c. Delete Standardization Relationship. Deletion of a standardization relationship (input DIC LDS) submitted for or by the activity responsible for originating standardization decisions will be furnished to activities recorded as data recipients by DLSC using DIC KDS (see volume 8, chapter 8.2 or volume 9, chapter 9.2 for output format and contents). A second KDS with the Replaced NSN in the header and the Replacement NSN/PSCN in the segment E will be output. A Notification of Approval (DIC KNA) will be forwarded to advise the originating or submitting activity that this action has been approved. Output DIC KDS will also be furnished to authorized data receivers as a result of input DIC LAS when the LAS transaction results in a superseded NSN/PSCN (when a procurable item is changed to non-procurable) in a standardization relationship.

d. Edit/Validation Criteria. All standardization data input records will be edited/validated in accordance with volume 11. Those not meeting the criteria will be returned to the responsible originator/submitter for correction using DIC KRE (see volume 8, chapter 8.2 or volume 9, chapter 9.2) with a segment P (without value) or segment Q (with value) as applicable. The return action codes are covered in volume 10, chapter 10.2.

e. A segment E may contain multiple Replaced NSNs (DRN 8977). The Replaced NSN and associated data elements will use return codes MI, IZ, SB, SK, SS, or SM. All the above return codes except MI and SM may pertain to any occurrence of DRN 8977 and the associated data elements. A segment Q with return code KY will be used first in a sequence of segment Qs to identify which Replaced NSN(s) the error(s) pertain to. Immediately following will be another segment Q with the specific return code, data element, and value.

CHAPTER 7

SOURCE OF SUPPLY

6.7.1 Introduction

a. The following transactions submitted to the Defense Logistics Services Center (DLSC) for normal Catalog Management Data flow, Major Organizational Entity (MOE) Rule changes and deletions, critical Source of Supply inputs, or Defense Nuclear Agency (DNA) Source of Supply inputs, all may result in updates to the FLIS Source of Supply file and output of DAAS Source of Supply Updates (DIC KSS) to the Defense Automatic Addressing System (DAAS):

DIC	Title
LAD	Add Data Element(s)
LAM	Add Catalog Management Data
LCD	Change Data Element(s)
LCG	Change FSC
LCM	Change Catalog Management Data
LCU	Change MOE Rule Number and Related Data
LDL	Delete Data Element(s)
LDM	Delete Catalog Management Data
LDU	Delete MOE Rule Number
LSS	DAAS Critical Source of Supply Update
LTU	Add Nuclear Ordnance Source of Supply (Defense Nuclear Agency (DNA) only)
LTV	Change Nuclear Ordnance Source of Supply (DNA only)
LTW	Delete Nuclear Ordnance Source of Supply (DNA only)

(See chapters 6.2 (Catalog Management Data) and 6.3 (MOE Rule and Related Data), and sections 6.7.2 and 6.7.7. NOTE: The above Document Identifier Codes (excluding LTU, LTV, and LTW) apply to the Marine Corps when that Service is acting as an Integrated Materiel Manager (IMM).)

b. All updates to the FLIS TBJ Source of Supply

file will occur on the effective date of the input transaction which resulted in the update. For zero effective dated input transactions, this will be the same as the processing date. All DIC KSSs will be output to DAAS on the effective date of the input transaction which resulted in the DIC KSS (processing date for zero effective dated transactions).

6.7.2 DAAS Critical Source of Supply Update (DIC LSS). This section contains the data necessary to effect immediate Source of Supply updates to DAAS. DIC LSS will be input to DLSC, either by telephone or **MADS**, by authorized Source of Supply data submitters to effect corrective actions or emergency changes that are to be processed to DAAS immediately. (See volume 8, chapter 8.1 or volume 9, chapter 9.1 for DIC LSS format and content.)

a. Critical Source of Supply Update requests involving Logistics Reassignments will be made to the Logistics Reassignment Monitor (DLA-OPL). If the Critical Source of Supply Update is approved, the monitor will advise the DLSC-S Program Manager of the National Stock Number (NSN), proper Source of Supply/Pseudo Source of Supply, Navy Special Source of Supply, and required effective date, as applicable.

b. For all other Critical Source of Supply Update requests, the Integrated Material Manager (IMM)/Service will contact the DLSC-S Source of Supply Program Manager directly, providing the required information. DLSC will assure that all such requests are handled as emergency changes. Upon notification from an IMM/Service/Logistics Reassignment Monitor of a Critical Source of Supply Change, the DLSC-S Program Manager will contact DAAS (by telephone) and will confirm the change by inputting as LSS which will in turn generate a KSS to DAAS. DLSC will generate a DIC KFP follow-up to the submitting IMM/Service if supporting CMD (when

required) has not been received within 15 days of the LSS input. Input of an LSS transaction will not update the Source of Supply field of FLIS CMD records. It will only update the FLIS TBJ Source of Supply file and DAAS.

c. If a Service/Agency submits more than one Critical Source of Supply Update for the same National Item Identification Number (NIIN), an overlay concept will be applied. CMD follow-up will be required for the last emergency update processed. Upon receipt of the CMD, if the submitted Source of Supply does not match the last emergency Source of Supply Update processed, normal processing will occur and the submitted CMD Source of Supply will be used to update the FLIS Source of Supply file and to generate a KSS to DAAS.

d. Any Service/Agency, providing support to other Services/Agencies, that is changing a Source of Supply by LSS (telephone or mechanical) is responsible for notification to all users of the action taken. This will allow the user to update his Source of Supply and reduce any conflicts within the file.

e. The program manager for Source of Supply at DLSC is the Directorate of Cataloging (DLSC-S) -during normal duty hours (0745-1630, Monday through Friday), AUTOVON 932-4470. For other than duty hours, contact DLSC Staff Duty Officer, AUTOVON 932-4233 or commercial 1-616-961-4233.

6.7.3 FSC Change. A Source of Supply update (DIC KSS) will be provided to DAAS for Federal Supply Class (FSC) changes when a DIC LCM/LAD containing a Phrase Code D is received, or when the FSC change is received from DNA in DIC LCG.

a. FSC changes that involve a Source of Supply

change will be provided concurrently with the Source of Supply update.

b. FSC changes that do not involve a Source of Supply change will be provided to the DAAS reflecting the FSC change. The resulting DIC KSS will contain a full range of data.

6.7.4 Maintenance Action Codes (MAC). The Maintenance Action Codes contained in CMD submittals by Military Services are used to determine the loading of IMM/Service columns in the FLIS Source of Supply (TBJ) File and at DAAS. The application of the MAC in the Source of Supply program will be as follows:

a. Upon processing a CMD transaction with a MAC of MM or MS that generates/changes a Source of Supply, output a KSS update to DAAS (activity code U3). This KSS update will load the IMM and submitting Service columns in the DLSC and DAAS Source of Supply files.

b. Upon processing a CMD transaction with a MAC of SS that generates/changes a Source of Supply, output a KSS update to DAAS. This action will update the submitting activity's Service Source of Supply column in the DLSC file and at DAAS.

(1) If input by a IMM, no KSS update will be output to DAAS.

(2) When CMD is submitted concurrently with segment B data for a logistics reassignment from one Navy IMM to another Navy IMM and the only change to the Navy CMD is to the Service-peculiar data in the Service line, the Navy will submit an MS MAC. DLSC will update the IMM and Service columns in the DLSC and DAAS Source of Supply files.

6.7.5 Tables

a. A Routing Identifier Code (RIC) versus Cata-

logging Activity Code table, volume 10, table 103, and a Source of Supply Modifier Code table, volume 10, table 59, are maintained by DLSC based on requirements established by the Military Services, Defense Logistics Agency (DLA), General Services Administration (GSA), and the Coast Guard. The Source of Supply/Source of Supply Modifier Code submitted in the CMD update is checked against these tables for validity. Source of Supply Modifier Codes are converted by DLSC to Pseudo Source of Supply Codes, volume 10, table 110. Only valid RICs and Pseudo Source of Supply Codes are established in the FLIS Source of Supply file and forwarded to DAAS. A RIC Code and a Source of Supply (SOS) Code are synonymous.

b. The criteria for DLSC to determine whether to load Source of Supply changes in the IMM record of the FLIS Source of Supply (TBJ) File and the DAAS file are contained in volume 10, table 114. Maintenance of this table is the responsibility of the Military Services, DLA and GSA.

6.7.6 Service/Agency Source of Supply Update Criteria

a. The Source of Supply to be loaded in the FLIS Source of Supply (TBJ) File for the GSA and subsequently released to DAAS will be based on data contained in the Catalog Management Data submitted to DLSC by GSA.

(1) When the submitted MOE Code is blank and

(a) The submitted Source of Supply Code is GGE or G13 load the submitted Source of Supply Code (DRN 3690) to the IMM column in the TBJ file.

(b) The submitted Source of Supply Code is other than GGE or G13 and the submitted Acquisition Advice Code is other than L, load the submitted

Source of Supply Code (DRN 3690) to the IMM column in the TBJ file.

(c) The submitted Source of Supply code is other than GGE, G13 or G69 and the submitted Acquisition Advice Code is L, a Pseudo Source of Supply Code of XDG (Volume 10, Table 110) will be generated to update the IMM column in the TBJ.

(2) When the submitted MOE Code is TG (GSA, Supporting Civil Agencies), the submitted Acquisition Advice Code (DRN 2507) is G, K, P, V or Z, and there is no DoD Source of Supply in the IMM column of the TBJ file and there is no PICA LOA 22, 26 or 99 recorded in segment B, a Pseudo Source of Supply of XFG (Volume 10, Table 110) will be generated to update the IMM column in the TBJ file. When XFG is loaded in the IMM column of the TBJ file, and GSA submits a CMD transaction to change its Acquisition Advice Code from G, K, P, V or Z to another Acquisition Advice Code, or GSA submits an LCM to inactivate its Civil Agency CMD or submits an LDM to delete its Civil Agency CMD, the XFG will be deleted and XZZ will be loaded in the IMM column of the TBJ and DAAS SOS files. However, if the FSC is under DLA management and GSA CMD is inactivated/deleted, the decentralized DoD SOS (D9_I) will be loaded as the last known SOS in the IMM column of the TBJ and DAAS SOS files. (When GSA is changing AAC as noted above and retaining active management, XZZ will be loaded in the IMM column of the TBJ regardless of the FSC.)

b. The Source of Supply to be loaded in the TBJ file for the DLA and subsequently released to DAAS will be derived from the CMD submitted to DLSC by the Defense Supply Center (DSC). If a J-series Source of Supply Modifier Code is received from a DSC, it will be converted to a D9-Pseudo Source of Supply (see volume 10, table 110 for definition of codes) or an S9-Source of Supply based on the

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following criteria:

SOS Modifier Submitted	DLSC Creates SOS/PSOS Code*
JCL	S9-
JCK	S9-
JDS	D9-
JDC	D9-
JDF	No-Load Condition

*The third position of this converted SOS/PSOS Code will be based on the submitter (e.g., S9E-DESC, Defense Electronics Supply Center).

c. The Source of Supply to be loaded in the TBJ file for the Air Force and subsequently released to DAAS will be derived from CMD submitted to DLSC by the Air Force. If the Air Force Catalog Management Data contains a J-series Source of Supply Modifier Code, the Military Routing Identifier (MIL-RI) for the centralized IMM (Source of Supply reflected in the TBJ IMM column) will be furnished to DAAS, except for CMD records having a Source of Supply of JDF. This is a no-load condition (see paragraph 6.7.5.b above) for the DLSC and DAAS files.

d. The Source of Supply to be loaded in the TBJ file for the Army and subsequently released to DAAS will be derived from the CMD submitted to DLSC by the Army. If a different Source of Supply from that supplied by the IMM is to be established in the TBJ file, it will be established based on criteria outlined in volume 10, table 119, Army Source of Supply Conversion.

e. The Navy Source of Supply and the Navy Special Source of Supply Code (when appropriate) to be loaded in the TBJ file and subsequently released to DAAS will be based on the CMD submitted to DLSC by the Navy. The criteria for generating the Source of Supply update (IMM

and/or Service field) in the TBJ file are outlined in volume 10, table 111. NOTE: When the CMD input from the Navy contains Maintenance Action Code (MAC) MM, the criteria in table 111 will be bypassed. The KSS update to DAAS will be based on the Source of Supply contained in the CMD, plus a constant of ZZ for the Navy Special.

f. The Source of Supply to be loaded in the TBJ file (IMM field only) for the Marine Corps and subsequently released to the DAAS will be derived from the CMD submitted to DLSC by the Marine Corps. Therefore, when the Marine Corps is managing an item as a IMM, a Source of Supply update (DIC KSS) will be generated reflecting the Marine Corps MIL-RI of MPB. NOTE: The FLIS and DAAS do not maintain a Service Source of Supply field for the Marine Corps.

g. The Source of Supply to be loaded in the TBJ file (IMM field only) for the Coast Guard and subsequently released to the DAAS will be derived from the CMD submitted to DLSC by the Coast Guard. NOTE: The Coast Guard only submits CMD when they are a wholesale manager and the item is not currently managed by a IMM.

(1) When the Coast Guard is managing an item as a wholesale manager, subject to the above exclusion, a Source of Supply update (DIC KSS) will be generated reflecting the MIL-RI of the Coast Guard manager and a MOE Code of GP in card columns 41-42.

(2) The Coast Guard Source of Supply will be deleted (Pseudo SOS Code XZZ) from the FLIS TBJ file when the Coast Guard MOE Rule is deleted or changed to a MOE Rule reflecting IMM management.

h. The Source of Supply to be loaded in the TBJ file for the Veterans Administration (VA) and subsequently released to DAAS will be derived as

follows: When the submitted MOE Code is VA, the submitted AAC (DRN 2507) is G or V, there is no DoD Source of Supply present in the IMM column of the TBJ file, and there is no PICA LOA 22 recorded in Segment B, a Pseudo Source of Supply Xfv is loaded in the IMM column of the TBJ. When Xfv is loaded into the IMM column of the TBJ file (active or inactive), and VA submits a CMD transaction to change the AAC from G or V to another AAC or VA submits an LCM to deactivate its Civil Agency CMD or submits an LDM to delete its Civil Agency CMD, the Xfv will be deleted from the IMM column of the TBJ and DAAS SOS files and if applicable, the decentralized DoD SOS will be loaded in the IMM column.

SOS/SOS

Modifier **DLSC Creates SOS/**
Submitted **Pseudo SOS Codes**

G36	Xfv
JVC	Xfv
JVS	Xfv

i. The Source of Supply to be loaded in the TBJ file (IMM field only) for the National Weather Service (NWS), activity 47, will be derived from the CMD submitted to DLSC by GSA, Activity 75. The SOS Code of G13 will be the only SOS used on CMD input when NWS is managing an item as a wholesale manager. The TBJ file and the DAAS SOS file will not be updated when NWS is LOA 22 since there is no unique SOS field for NWS in either file. The TBJ and DAAS SOS files will be updated when Military Service CMD (LOA 8D) is recorded on the FLIS data base. Upon inactivation or cancellation an inactive G13 SOS code will be loaded as the last known SOS in the IMM column of the TBJ and DAAS SOS file.

j. The Source of Supply to be loaded in the TBJ file (IMM field only) for the Federal Aviation

Administration (FAA), Activity 48, and subsequently released to DAAS will be derived from the CMD submitted to DLSC by FAA. The SOS Code "G69" will be the SOS used on CMD input when FAA is managing an item as a wholesale manager. The TBJ file and the DAAS SOS file will not be updated when FAA is LOA 22 since there is no unique SOS field for FAA in either file. The TBJ and DAAS SOS files will be updated when a Military Service CMD (LOA 8D) is recorded on the FLIS data base. Upon inactivation or cancellation an inactive "G69" will be loaded as the last known SOS in the IMM column of the TBJ and DAAS SOS file.

6.7.7 Defense Nuclear Agency (DNA) Source of Supply Criteria. The DNA does not submit Catalog Management Data (CMD) to the FLIS. Therefore, to update the FLIS Source of Supply (TBJ) File and the DAAS, the following criteria applies:

a. Activity code XA is the authorized submitter for DNA Source of Supply maintenance for all National Stock Numbers in Federal Supply Group 11 and all NSNs in other FSGs which reflect a reference number with Commercial and Government Entity Code (CAGEs) 57991, 67991, 77991, or 87991. The DICs and their definitions are as follows (see volume 8, chapter 8.1 for input format and content):

(1) LTU - Add Nuclear Ordnance Source of Supply. Used to add Source(s) of Supply. A single KSS output record will be provided to DAAS containing all IMM and Service Source of Supply columns.

(2) LTV - Change Nuclear Ordnance Source of Supply. Used to change Source of Supply Code(s) for a nuclear ordnance item to another Source of Supply. A single KSS output record will be provided

to DAAS containing all IMM and Service Source of Supply columns.

(3) LTW - Delete Nuclear Ordnance Source of Supply. Used to inactivate/delete Source of Supply Code(s) for a nuclear ordnance item. A single KSS output record will be provided to DAAS containing all IMM and Service Source of Supply columns.

b. FSC Changes: All FSC changes will be provided to DLSC using DIC LCG. All FSC changes submitted by DNA must contain a Source of Supply in DLSC's file for the applicable NIIN. This input will cause complete FSC changes to all users recorded on the DLSC/DAAS file.

c. Effective Date Criteria for LCG, LTU, LTV, and LTW: All Source of Supply updates must be zero (00000) filled or future effective dated. All FSC changes must be future effective dated. The effective date will be the first day of any given month, and the transaction must be submitted to DLSC 30-180 days prior to the effective date for Source of Supply updates and 45-180 days prior to the effective date for FSC updates.

d. If the submitted input transaction (LTU-LTV-LTW) is impacting the Navy Source of Supply or the Navy Special, it is mandatory that both Navy Source of Supply and Navy Special be submitted in each transaction.

e. In the event of a logistics transfer from one IMM to another IMM, DNA will submit a complete LTW transaction to delete/inactivate all Source of Supply for that NSN. Simultaneously, DNA will provide an LTU transaction to add the Source of Supply for the gaining manager as well as all users.

f. All add/change transactions (LTU-LTV) submitted to DLSC will be rejected if a segment B MOE Rule X001 is not recorded on the DLSC file. However, an LTW (delete) will always be accepted

regardless of MOE Rule registration.

g. The J-series Source of Supply Modifier Code will never be submitted to DLSC. The DNA will convert these codes in accordance with section 6.7.6 above.

h. If the submitted add transaction (LTU) is for the IMM portion of the DLSC/DAAS file and the IMM position contains a MIL-RI other than HAD, the same MIL-RI must be submitted in the Service column of the managing Service or already be on file in that Service's column.

6.7.8 Source of Supply Inactivation and Deletion

a. A Source of Supply will be inactivated under the following conditions:

(1) By CMD inactivation or CMD deletion for a Primary Inventory Control Activity (PICA) Source of Supply field. CMD inactivation is accomplished by submittal of an A,C,L,M,N,P,T,V or Z Phrase Code.

(2) When an item is reassigned from an IMM or Lead Service manager to a Foreign Military Sales manager (PICA LOA 99), the former IMM or Lead Service Source of Supply will be inactivated and retained. In the case of a former Lead Service, its inactivated Source of Supply will be moved to the IMM field of the TBJ SOS file.

(3) Pseudo Source of Supply Code XXX will only be used for Delete DNA Source of Supply (DIC LTW) submittals by DNA to inactivate Source of Supply(s) for a nuclear ordnance design controlled item.

(4) A Source of Supply is inactivated by establishing an "I" after the actual Source of Supply code.

b. Pseudo Source of Supply Code XZZ will be

generated to “delete” an Source of Supply under the following conditions:

- (1) To delete an IMM Source of Supply for an item that has been logically reassigned (DIC LCU) from IMM to Lead Service management and no Source of Supply responsibility is retained by the IMM. The Source of Supply contained in the gainer’s CMD will update the Service Source of Supply field.
- (2) To delete an IMM Source of Supply when a Lead Service adopt action (DIC LMD with an LAU/LAM) is processed against an active item which has no DoD MOE Rules recorded.
- (3) By CMD inactivation or CMD deletion for a Service Source of Supply column, when that Service is a retail manager (Secondary Inventory Control Activity (SICA)).
- (4) To delete an IMM or Service Source of Supply for an item which has been recorded in error and for which there is no applicable Source of Supply. This action will be accomplished by telephone between the affected IMM/ Service and the DLSC program manager (DLSC-S).
- (5) By LTW for nuclear ordnance design controlled items (see section 6.7.7).
- (6) By CMD inactivation for a Foreign Military Sales (PICA LOA 99) Manager.

6.7.9 Last-Known Source of Supply. The DAAS is required to maintain a last-known source of supply for all cancelled/inactivated NSNs on its file. In support of this requirement, when an NSN is cancelled/inactivated, a KSS will be output to DAAS such that the Source of Supply of the last PICA on the NSN will be retained in an inactive status. This last-known Source of Supply will be maintained in both the DAAS and FLIS TBJ Source

of Supply files. The last known Source of Supply will be retained in the IMM field of the FLIS TBJ and DAAS files until the NIIN is either reactivated or reinstated. A Foreign Military Sales PICA will not be returned as a last known Source of Supply unless there was no previous DoD manager.

6.7.10 Source of Supply Error Reporting

- a. If DAAS discovers errors resulting from file maintenance actions effecting Source of Supply updates, it should report them to the DLSC program manager, by telephone, immediately. DLSC will take the necessary corrective actions and generate a Source of Supply update to correct the DAAS file.
- b. If Source of Supply errors are discovered by the Services/Agencies, as a result of Military Standard Requisitioning and Issue Procedures (MILSTRIP) requisition routing, prepare a DAAS Critical Source of Supply Update transaction, DIC LSS, and submit to DLSC immediately.
- c. Any Critical Source of Supply Update (LSS), either input by the DLSC program manager or transmitted by a Service/Agency, that contains any error condition will not be returned to the submitter. All rejects will be provided to the DLSC program manager for immediate resolution with the submitter and resubmittal into the system.

6.7.11 Outputs Generated from Processing Source of Supply Data. The following paragraphs set forth the outputs generated from processing Source of Supply update data. For applicable input/output Document Identifier Code chart, see volume 10, section 10.3.3.

- a. DAAS Source of Supply Update (DIC KSS). Source of Supply and/or FSC updates will be furnished to DAAS by DLSC using DIC KSS (see volume 8, chapter 8.2 for output format and con-

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tent). A single DIC KSS will be output on the effective date of the input transaction which generated the KSS (or on the processing date, if the input transaction was zero effective dated). This DIC KSS will contain the current Source of Supply record for each IMM/Service field. Source of Supply/FSC update data will be derived from:

(1) File maintenance actions resulting from normal Catalog Management Data (CMD) flow.

(2) MOE Rule changes and deletions.

(3) Critical Source of Supply actions.

(4) Special Source of Supply updates submitted by the Defense Nuclear Agency (DNA) for certain unique items in the FLIS.

(5) Federal Supply Class (FSC) changes that do not change the Source of Supply.

b. Notification of Approval (DIC KNA) will be output to the submitter to advise that a transaction was processed and approved. These notifications are provided to the originator/submitter on a daily cyclic basis. (See volume 8, chapter 8.2 for output format and content.)

c. DIC LSS input that is not processable through DLSC input control will be returned to the submitter/originator for resolution and resubmittal in one of the following formats (see volume 8, chapter 8.2):

Notification of Unprocessable Package (Submitter) (DIC KRU).

Processing Malfunction (DIC KPM).

d. Notification of Return (Submitter) (DIC KRE) will be output to the submitting activity of a transaction which contained errors. It will reflect the Data Record Number and return code identifying the error condition(s). The value of the DRN will be included, when applicable. (See volume 8, chapter 8.2 or volume 9, chapter 9.2 for output format.) (See volume 10, chapter 10.2 for return codes and definitions.)

e. Notification of Unprocessable Package (Submitter) (DIC KRU) will be output to the submitting activity when the input transaction is unprocessable because a control element required for processing was missing or not identifiable. (See volume 8, chapter 8.2 or volume 9, chapter 9.2 for output format.) Correct and resubmit the transaction in its entirety.

f. DICs KRE, KRU, KPM, and KSE resulting from DIC LSS input by the DLSC program manager are output to the DLSC program manager in lieu of the originator/submitter for resolution.